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EXTENSION SERVICE

U. S. Department of Agriculture

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**Report of
Extension Work
in
Agriculture and Home Economics
in the United States
1932**



DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, Director

C. B. SMITH, Assistant Director

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TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—F. G. Krauss, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

¹ Revised to March 15, 1933.

REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1932¹

Prepared by the Extension Service
C. W. WARBURTON, Director
C. B. SMITH, Assistant Director

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INTRODUCTION

Farm families, during 1931, faced the major problems of reducing their expenditures on the one hand, augmenting their income on the other, and maintaining at the same time the highest possible standards of living. To these problems the men and women of the Extension Service gave their principal efforts during the year.

The economic situation of the world, the Nation, and agriculture during 1931 was extraordinary. The general depression, marked reduction in consumption of many agricultural commodities together with surpluses of some of these commodities, and other factors, made it imperative that serious readjustments be made in agricultural pro-

¹ Funds for extension work are appropriated for fiscal years ending June 30, whereas extension agents prepare their reports for calendar years ending Nov. 30. For this reason, statements of funds expended are given for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, and results of work done for the calendar year ended Nov. 30, 1931.

NOTE.—Extension work in agriculture and home economics, authorized by the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, is carried on cooperatively by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges. This report was prepared and printed in accordance with a provision of the act of Congress of Mar. 4, 1915, entitled “An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916” (38 Stat. L., p. 1110).

duction and in rural living. It was necessary for farm families to develop and use sources of income which they had not previously used. Supplemental and alternative lines of production had to be considered and decided upon.

Under the conditions that existed in 1931, the Extension Service recognized new and wider opportunities of helping rural people in their individual and collective efforts to meet the problems of agricultural adjustment. Never before have there been so many factors for farm people to consider or such need for careful study of the situation in which the individual farmer finds himself. Though the factors that have brought about the present agricultural situation are for the most part wholly outside the control of agriculture, farm people are awaking to the realization that problems of farm management, marketing, and efficiency are more vital than ever before.

Close attention has been given to grading, pooling, and selling all marketable crops. Farmers have been aided in putting their credit practices on a sound basis and have been encouraged to use credit only when there was a likelihood of using it to advantage.

Every branch of extension work and every member of the farm family has been involved in making the necessary adjustments, and in acquiring new knowledge with which to meet the stress of the agricultural situation.

Rural people made an urgent demand upon the Department and upon the State agricultural colleges for reliable and practical information on both production and marketing. The Department and the colleges have made every effort to meet this demand. They have aided farm people both to determine the possibilities in various lines of production and to make the most effective use of funds and energy in the enterprises, either new or customary, selected and undertaken.

Extension workers have exerted themselves to meet, as emergency demands, the changed requirements of the farm people they serve. They have obtained new subject-matter knowledge for themselves, they have advanced their own professional qualifications, and they have transmitted their knowledge through every available channel to the people for whom it is intended. They have sought and obtained the cooperation of the farm people themselves in doing this. Farm people have shown a ready disposition to help themselves and each other and to assist in relieving distress among people of contiguous towns and cities, as well as to receive the help which the Extension Service has been able to offer them.

The number of farm dwellers—farm operators, home makers, and the members of their families—who have been reached through extension activities is commensurate with the numbers and the effort of the Federal and State extension forces. During the year 67,536 communities in the United States carried on definitely organized extension programs, furthered by extension workers and participated in by rural people. Rural home makers to the number of 760,171 were members of 38,358 home demonstration clubs organized to assist in improving practices and conditions in farm homes. Aside from the extension workers themselves, 150,560 men and 128,073 women served as volunteer local leaders in extension work among their neighbors, assisting and working under the direction of county extension agents.

Another measure of the extent of the work done is the fact that 1,090,011 result demonstrations for adult activities were carried on during the year. These demonstrations touched every phase of the production, management, home-making, and community activities of rural people.

The scope of the work carried on among farm boys and girls was correspondingly great. During the year there were 60,781 4-H clubs—some for boys, some for girls, and some with mixed membership. Total enrollment in these clubs was 890,374, made up of 360,653 boys and 529,721 girls. To the task of leadership among these clubs 24,548 rural men and 43,930 rural women gave their time and energy. At the same time, 11,832 older boys and 18,084 older girls took a share in the leadership of the junior groups to which they belonged or had belonged.

In 1931 the boys and girls enrolled in 4-H clubs produced through their club projects more than 15,000 bales of cotton, more than 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and more than 2,266,000 bushels of corn, as well as other cereals such as wheat, oats, rye, and barley. They also cared for 47,000 dairy cattle, 18,000 beef cattle, 29,000 sheep, 106,000 pigs, and over 2,000,000 poultry. In addition they carried on club projects in rural engineering, forestry, farm accounting, small-fruit growing, gardening, and beekeeping.

In keeping with the live-at-home program of agricultural extension work, 4-H club girls canned more than 6,000,000 jars of fruits, vegetables, and meats for the winter's food supply—a considerable increase over that of the preceding year. Over 129,000 girls applied their food-club training to the preparation of nutritious meals in keeping with the principles of a well-balanced diet and a reduced family budget. More than 230,000 of them made and repaired clothing. Club records of over 96,000 4-H club girls tell how they added comfort and beauty to their homes at small cost by refinishing furniture, painting the woodwork, making simple attractive furnishings, and planting native shrubs around their own farmsteads. Many 4-H club boys also helped in maintaining rural standards of living within the present reduced farm incomes.

FUNDS AND PERSONNEL

Federal appropriations amounting to \$6,196,096 were allotted to the 48 States and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska for extension work under the terms of the Smith-Lever Appropriation Acts, and \$1,480,000 was allotted under the Capper-Ketcham Act. A special appropriation of \$1,000,000 for allotment to the States was continued by the Congress, primarily for extension work in economics and marketing. The direct Federal appropriation for extension work was \$1,793,560, of which \$1,574,430 was for farmers' cooperative demonstration work and motion pictures, \$15,260 for general administrative expenses, \$129,870 for exhibits, and \$74,000 for farm-forestry extension. States, counties, and other agencies contributed \$15,682,400 for cooperative extension work. The total of all these items available for cooperative extension work with the State agricultural colleges and for motion pictures and exhibits was \$26,152,056.

The field force employed to carry on extension work on June 30, 1932, totaled 5,977 persons, 202 fewer than last year. Engaged in

agricultural work in the counties were 2,312 county agents, 222 assistant agents, and 174 Negro agents. The home-economics staff included 1,176 county home demonstration agents, 35 assistant agents, 10 urban agents, and 127 Negro agents. One hundred and eighty-six county club agents and 35 assistants devoted full time to 4-H clubs, while practically all county extension agents gave a substantial part of their time to boys' and girls' club members. Reenforcing the efforts of county extension agents and assisting with more highly specialized problems, were 1,178 extension specialists, most of them stationed at the State agricultural colleges. The administrative and supervisory staff in the States numbered 504.

ECONOMIC INFORMATION VITAL

Economic information, including reports and statistics on market supplies, demands, and prices and probable future trends, has assumed unusual importance during the year, as farmers have striven, with the assistance of extension workers, to make their operations fit the new situations confronting them. Solving the problems of production does not solve the farmers' whole problem. The farmer must also know just what to produce and how and when to dispose of his products. This type of information has become one of the principal weapons of farm people in combating the new and difficult obstacles to happy and successful rural life. Gathering, interpreting, and disseminating such information has become one of the primary functions of extension workers—specialists, county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and club agents alike.

In the light of present economic conditions, all information bearing on production practices has included economic facts and has become more valuable because of its economic importance. Not only probable marketing trends in different commodities, but choice of enterprises, combination of enterprises, utilization of products and income, means of sustaining health, and methods of recreation, have been studied from the economic viewpoint. Statistics and reports on world conditions are gathered, analyzed, and interpreted by the economists of the Federal Government and the State agricultural colleges, and are adapted to local situations by county extension workers. It has been the task of extension workers to present this information to the farmer in such form that it will guide him in his farm-management program, show him which enterprises and activities to emphasize and how best to combine enterprises and adjust practices to meet the conditions which affect his prosperity.

Information on markets, production methods, and other factors within each State must also be collected and utilized. County surveys give an even closer picture and, finally, records of receipts and expenditures on individual farms and information on methods and costs of producing and marketing in individual enterprises are the basis for all agricultural-economics and farm-management extension work.

The Federal Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges have materially speeded up the assembly of economic facts applying to local conditions. There were 208 economic workers in the extension force on June 30, 1932, including 85 farm-management specialists. During the year Congress made available to the States a

special appropriation of \$1,000,000, and this money was used primarily for extension work in economics and marketing. A separate group of extension specialists in economics was organized in the Federal Extension Service, with H. M. Dixon as chairman.

ASSEMBLING BASIC DATA

Facts and figures on world and national economic conditions come from Government and other sources. During 1931 such material was presented and studied by extension workers at 1 national "outlook" conference held at Washington, D. C., and 5 regional conferences held: At Salt Lake City, Utah, for the Western States; at Memphis, Tenn., for the Southern States; at Urbana, Ill., for the Central States; at State College, Pa., for the Appalachian region; and at Boston, Mass., for the New England region.

State surveys and investigations yield data on conditions within States. During the year Federal and State entomologists made a grasshopper survey in South Dakota and the infested States surrounding it, and this survey provided the basis for the extension work in grasshopper control in those States. Federal and Iowa State entomologists made in that State a Hessian-fly survey, typical of those made in other States where the pest provides a problem, which enabled the Iowa entomologist to recommend a schedule of safe planting dates for wheat.

Particularly in home demonstration work there has been a tendency for representative State-wide groups of rural people to assemble and plan the State's extension program for the year on the basis of information gathered. The first responsibility of such groups is to collect and report facts bearing on the problems, needs, conditions, and possibilities of the State's farm homes. Such assemblies have served in varying degree as helpful agencies for collecting State data, for disseminating technical and economic information, and for advising on assistance needed from the Extension Service. Indiana, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Virginia, and West Virginia reported State-wide committees or councils representing home demonstration work, and Alabama, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Dakota have State-wide federations of local clubs in which there is individual membership. Iowa has county, district, and State committees of women, and representatives of county groups in Ohio appointed a State-wide committee to represent them. Michigan reported that a State-wide council was to be formed early in 1932, and women in Kentucky and Missouri have appointed committees to draw up constitutions for State-wide organizations. In a number of States groups of rural women met informally with State and county home demonstration staffs during the Farm and Home Weeks, to offer information and to advise on home demonstration plans.

New Jersey reported a State-wide committee on economical food distribution, representing both producers and consumers, which sought to stimulate production and use of high-quality New Jersey products. State-wide and county organizations of rural women took important parts in the emergency relief of rural and city people alike in every State. Much of this work consisted of collecting and reporting information on families in need of relief and on supplies available for distribution.

In Alaska, although the Territorial extension force is small, the importance of taking stock of the needs and resources of the Territory was so apparent that the extension workers were instrumental in causing a complete and comprehensive survey of the food products that are of special importance in Alaska—locally canned salmon, other sea foods, cod-liver oil, yeast, wheat germ, dried fruits, powdered milk, eggs, orange and lemon juice, and local berries, game, and plants that can be used for food.

Sometimes more than one State was comprised in the territory on which facts were being gathered. One of the most important phases of seed-improvement work reported by the Federal extension agronomist was the organization formed in the fall of 1931 to assemble and maintain sufficient supplies of good, standard varieties of wheat, oats, barley, and flax to provide seed for drought-stricken areas in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. The work would not have been possible without the well-organized seed-improvement programs being carried on in these and adjoining States.

COLLECTING LOCAL FACTS

Information on which extension programs were developed in the counties came from studies of the counties themselves—sometimes through formal surveys, sometimes through the meetings of leading rural residents who reported county and community conditions and needs. These program-planning meetings had as their economic background the farm and home surveys, the farm and home accounts that had been summarized to show receipts and expenditures, and data on production and management methods in farm homes. Outstanding farmers, farm home makers, and the older young people of the counties made observations on local conditions and discussed these conditions at the county meetings. During the year such conferences were held in every part of the United States, and where needed information was not available extension workers and farm people joined forces to obtain it.

Feed and food needs of a county often were determined by using the United States per capita consumption as a basis or a per capita or family and farm need budget developed by the State. Several States drew up forms to serve as bases in helping farm families determine their food and feed budgets. In South Carolina and in several other States the extension economists worked out these data for each county in the State. Georgia made a State-wide retailer-to-consumer survey covering the quantity of certain commodities sold, the quantity furnished by local farmers, the quantity shipped from outside the State, the cost to the consumers, and other facts.

Extension workers interest business men and bankers in the agricultural problems and programs of the counties, since these men often can aid materially in the success of the programs. Representatives of all farm, educational, and civic organizations often are invited to attend. Some county conferences were held as single meetings with the county agents leading; others were divided into enterprise or commodity groups. There was an increase in the number of joint meetings under the direction of both county and home demonstration agents at which situations and programs affecting both farmers and farm home makers were considered.

In home demonstration work there was increased interest in and effort to obtain factual data as a basis for county program planning. Surveys, questionnaires, home accounts, community-wide and county-wide conferences of key people or interested groups were used.

New York reported a growing appreciation of the fact that programs for educating home makers should be based on facts about the homes as well as on the interests of the extension workers. Scientific fact-finding studies in foods and nutrition, clothing, household management, housing, and crafts are going on in New York. When the facts are disclosed, the interests of the home makers themselves, and the emergency demands of the economic situation determine the program plans in the counties and in the State. In Illinois, as a part of the State's health program, two counties launched surveys and a third completed a survey of rural wells.

FARM RECORDS KEPT

Individual farm records provided fundamental information on which to base adjustments in farm business. More than 23,000 farmers cooperated with county agents in 1931 in keeping detailed accounts of their receipts and expenditures and the changes in their inventories. This number was approximately 1,000 greater than that for 1930. The information contained in these accounts becomes valuable only when it has been summarized and analyzed. In 1931 extension workers assisted 19,500 farmers in summarizing and interpreting their records. Most of the States show a growing interest in the use of farm-management records and in making surveys of farm business.

Economic data on the world, the Nation, the State, the county, and even the individual farm, are not completely informative without facts about the various enterprises that constitute the program for an individual farm. In 1931, under the heavy economic pressure, extension workers and farmers showed a decided trend toward keeping and analyzing records of costs and returns from different activities on single farms or on groups of farms. Some 19,000 farmers cooperated with extension workers in keeping and studying such records, to find out how many times it paid to spray orchards or potato fields, how much fertilizer or how much feed could profitably be used, the efficient size of a production unit, how labor could be used to greater advantage, and similar facts.

Extension workers in Massachusetts made a number of systematic studies of different enterprises that returned information valuable to farmers engaged in several lines of production. A bulletin, *The Onion Situation in the Connecticut Valley*, presented the results of one such study. Similar surveys were made among egg producers, retail stores, and egg handlers. Milk markets, the handling of local market-garden produce, and the use of untried systems of merchandising by certain cooperative associations were studied.

California has specialized in keeping cost accounts on different enterprises and made 249 records on Persian (English) walnut and almond production, 247 on apples, pears, prunes, peaches, and apricots, 936 on citrus crops, 16 on grapes, 15 on avocados, and 25 on olives. Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina kept records on sweetpotatoes; New York and Pennsylvania on potatoes.

Negro extension agents assisted in keeping and analyzing enterprise records on a number of farm activities. In South Carolina they cooperated with 101 Negro farmers in 10 counties who carried on 5-acre corn demonstrations and kept accurate accounts on costs and returns.

Records of 1,352 dairy herd-improvement associations, representing 26,373 farmers throughout the country, have given extension workers and farmers invaluable information on the conditions and possibilities of that industry. Figures on the farm poultry industry were obtained from exact records of costs and returns on the flocks on 30,535 farms.

Records were kept on home gardens to reveal the importance of such gardens in the economy of the farm home. In South Carolina, for example, complete records were kept on 386 home gardens averaging one tenth acre each, on 66 gardens of 1 acre each, and on nine 2-acre truck gardens. North Carolina kept accounts on gardens totaling 47 acres, Kansas on home gardens in 20 counties, Pennsylvania on 123 demonstration gardens, and Missouri on 54 gardens of one third acre each.

Some States tend to combine the studies of enterprises bearing on farm management with studies of those bearing on home management. Findings from such studies become bases for extension programs built by joint committees of men and women.

KEEPING HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS

With less cash to spend in maintaining their households, farm women showed more interest than ever before in keeping strict account of the use of their incomes. Annual reports for 1931 show unusual interest and progress in household-account keeping and other economic aspects of the home-management problem such as wise buying, family financial councils, farm-home living adjustments to meet lowered income, and ways of turning time into cash. Many extension workers have interested farm women in account keeping by first having them record their cash expenditures for either clothing or food. After a year of keeping these simple records, the women have asked for help in recording all expenditures, setting up tentative plans for future expenditures, and finding out the value of products furnished by the farm.

Members of the Extension Service have helped these women to analyze their books so that they and others might profit from the findings. The results of the analyses have been tabulated according to the size of the incomes as well as the size of the families. Analysis meetings were held at midyear and at the end of the year, sometimes in cooperation with farm-account keepers, to help farm families compare their expenditures with the averages of other families under similar conditions. Extension workers also assisted account keepers in making their own decisions about changes they might incorporate in the next year's farming and living program to bring about a wiser use of the family income.

During the year 18,944 farm home makers reported keeping accounts as compared with 12,399 in 1930. The number of homes in which expenditures were budgeted increased from 6,700 in 1930 to 11,070 in 1931. Illinois reported 1,000 such homes, Ohio 1,000, Georgia 385, and California 450. Iowa reported 706 women keeping home accounts and 344 following budgets. Kansas reported more than 600 home-account books asked for during 1931. Nebraska,

North Carolina, Oklahoma, Utah, Kansas, and Texas prepared new home-account books.

Expenditures of time and energy as well as cash were checked by the farm women in some States. California reported 177 women keeping household schedules, Iowa reported 1,851, Utah 1,834, and Kansas 626.

Thousands of home makers asked extension workers for help in analyzing existing conditions and determining desired standards for the home. Mississippi reported 1,589 women helped in analyzing their home conditions, and 2,819 guided in making adjustments. Utah reported that 2,598 home makers received assistance in analyzing their conditions, with a view to obtaining higher standards of living. In Kansas 1,001 home makers, in Washington 445, and in Nebraska 803 received similar assistance. Washington reported that in 3,086 homes adjustments were made to gain more satisfactory standards.

Records of money spent for household furnishings increased in number as lessened incomes demanded greater attention to the wise use of present possessions and as increased time became available for making, refinishing, or remodeling equipment.

Among 4-H club members, too, there was distinct progress in the keeping of individual accounts. Records of costs and returns on clothing, gardening, poultry, livestock, and other club projects led older club members in appreciable numbers to begin systematic accounting for all their personal expenditures as well as those connected with their club projects.

TAKING INFORMATION TO THE FARM

The Extension Service offers and utilizes the same channels for disseminating information among rural people, that it provides and uses in collecting basic data. Before planning rural life and effort to meet economic stress, the facts about actual conditions must be gathered and understood. Then it is necessary to distribute the information and the interpretation which makes it valuable, to each individual farm operator or farm family.

The agricultural outlook service was born in a period of depression and agricultural distress, in 1920 and 1921. Farmers appealed at that time to the Department of Agriculture and the State colleges of agriculture for unbiased outlook and economic information that would place them as nearly as possible on an equal footing with the businesses that handle their products, sell them manufactured goods, and lend them money. In the years that followed, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State agricultural colleges provided such information; and since farmers naturally need the most assistance when conditions are unfavorable, extension workers put more effort than ever before into outlook activities in 1931.

OUTLOOK MEETINGS AND REPORTS

The national and regional outlook conferences held in 1931 did not complete their function when they had assembled data, even when those data had been analyzed and understood by the extension workers and other economists participating in the conferences. The information had to be set flowing back to the individual farm operators and farm families, in a form and with a practical application which they could use.

After the regional conferences the extension workers of each State prepared a State outlook report based upon the regional and national facts and an analysis by the agricultural college staff, of the conditions within the State. Agricultural economics extension specialists and many subject-matter specialists participated in series of local or county meetings at which the State outlook reports were presented and discussed. In many States the county agents followed the State workers' presentation with additional series of local meetings. The radio, circular letters, bulletins, and press releases, likewise, were used effectively in presenting outlook information to individual farmers.

The records show more than 12,000 outlook meetings for farmers in 1931, as compared with 9,135 in 1930, with 4,240 in 1929, and with 2,840 in 1928. The total attendance at the meetings in 1931 was more than 845,000 farmers as compared with 601,000 in 1930, with 204,000 in 1929, and with 135,600 in 1928. More than 140,000 farmers reported making adjustments based on the use of outlook facts, most frequently in connection with corn and cotton among the crops, and with poultry and dairy cattle in the livestock industries.

An extract from the Wyoming report illustrates the methods used and the check-up on results:

In disseminating outlook material agents distributed 1,500 copies of the Wyoming Situation; 17 agents ran special outlook material in their papers: 13 issued circular letters to farmers. In all counties outlook material was presented by the county agents at 92 meetings attended by 2,546 persons. In 15 counties representatives of the State extension office gave the outlook material at 50 meetings attended by 2,702 persons. After their experience this season a majority of the agents feel that it is advisable to give the outlook material in connection with subject matter at community meetings, extension schools, and round-ups, rather than to hold special outlook meetings.

Farm men and women and older boys and girls, meeting in county conferences with extension agents to plan county extension programs, have translated economic information into the forms in which it can best be taken to individual farm families and used by those families in meeting individual problems of farm and home practice, adjusting their activities to the conditions revealed by the economic data, and changing them to meet the forces which effect success.

Outlook and other economic material has been combined with information on farm and home practices, when farm people and extension workers planned the county programs. The production and marketing technic of different commodities were the factors considered in framing these programs.

A new tendency developing in these conferences is the participation of older members of 4-H clubs who attend, contribute information and opinions, and present the needs and objectives of the junior members of the rural community.

Conferences on the problems of planters and their tenants were sponsored by the home demonstration staffs in Arkansas and Louisiana. In Arkansas 960 managers and planters representing 4,000 tenant families attended conferences at which the planters agreed to cooperate in providing tenants with adequate garden plots and adequate time for canning produce, and to include pellagra-preventive foods in the usual rations allowed.

In a series of local conferences held in Oklahoma, the general problems of farmers in each locality were discussed and, in particular, the problems peculiar to landlords and tenants. Figures were presented showing the percentage of tenant farms by counties in Oklahoma, and a method for testing fairness of leases was discussed in detail and demonstrated. A lively discussion by the farmers present usually followed the presentation of these facts and figures. Questions asked and opinions expressed showed clearly that the landlord-tenant problem is one that must be dealt with continuously and patiently over a long period of time. A long-time educational program appears necessary to improve gradually the relationship between landlords and tenants.

Twenty States reported county-wide committees of rural home makers serving as executive committees in framing and conducting county home demonstration programs. Service on such committees demanded special qualifications in officers, chairmen, and local leaders among the women.

In all States and in all phases of extension work, the ability of the extension agents to serve was multiplied many times through the efforts of local and county leaders, officers, and demonstrators who had equipped themselves with special knowledge of how to carry to their neighbors the information needed in meeting farm conditions. One result of the activity of these rural leaders was the greater number of men, women, and young people on farms, who improved their practices. Another result was the enhancement of public appreciation of the objectives and achievements of all extension work.

The organization of programs on a county basis has made the work of Negro extension agents more effective. The agents, through farmers' organizations, have been able to serve a larger number of farm families than they would otherwise have been able to serve. "Farm organizations and local leaders are on the increase in number and usefulness, especially those that are community-wide, because they deal primarily with the needs of the immediate neighborhood," says one report on Negro work.

PUTTING INFORMATION INTO PRACTICE

Individual farmers and farm home makers must understand and use the information in State and county extension programs, before those programs become effective. Once the program has been planned, therefore, extension agents have taken definite steps to help farm people to apply the suggestions in the program to their individual activities.

Extension agents report that in obtaining this result, they are placing strong emphasis upon definitely planned result demonstrations as a means of influencing individual action. They have widened the influence of these demonstrations by systematically obtaining records of the results and bringing those records to public attention.

Keeping accurate records of operations on a number of representative farms in the county has aided, also, in teaching better farm organization and management. During the year farmers' demands for assistance in keeping and analyzing farm records and accounts increased rapidly, indicating that farm people are awakening to the vital importance of economic knowledge in farming efficiently. The

farm-account analysis helps the farmer to plan his operations and to recognize the strong and weak points in his organization. The benefit of such accounts and their analysis to the farmers of a county was multiplied when the individual accounts were summarized, averages worked out, and individual farmers enabled to compare their own operations with those of other farmers—best, average, and worst.

EFFICIENT MARKETING PROMOTED

By studying and using economic data, including those derived from farm accounts, the farmer can improve his marketing technic as well as his production technic. After he has reduced to the lowest possible point the unit costs of producing his commodities, he faces the necessity of utilizing or selling those commodities to the best advantage, in a period of low prices, decreased demand and purchasing power among his customers, and oversupplies of some of his goods. Nowhere in agriculture is a wide and accurate knowledge of economic conditions more helpful than in marketing.

Farmers' demands for assistance in marketing required more of the county extension workers' time during 1931 than ever before. Two thousand county workers reported spending almost 36,000 days on marketing problems during the year. County agents reported more than 253,000 office calls for information on marketing. The service most frequently asked for was information on current markets and on probable market demands. Next came information on successful marketing practices and business policies and organizations. State staffs rendered important service through timely letters, periodicals, and other means of keeping the members of marketing associations informed. The Federal appropriation made it possible for practically every State to employ at least one full-time marketing specialist and to increase the amount of marketing information available from the State college of agriculture.

Economic forces have caused adjustments in marketing practices, and extension marketing service has developed into specialized lines of work largely directed at specific marketing problems of particular commodities. Producers have been helped to improve community methods and facilities for handling produce. Facts on market requirements in quality, quantity, and uniformity of commodities, and in desirable packs and display containers, were widely disseminated. Development of adequate public and farmer markets in towns and cities was emphasized in many areas.

During the year extension workers made preliminary analyses to determine whether farmers' marketing organizations are feasible in given localities, whether the marketing can be done by existing agencies, and what producers might do toward establishing new agencies or practices. They have given information helpful in setting up new marketing agencies or analyzing existing ones, acquainting producers and the officers of cooperative associations with the constitutions and by-laws of such associations, methods of legal procedure, systems of accounting and finance, and sound business policies. They have helped farmers to improve such marketing processes as packing, grading, and standardizing commodities and to reduce losses in marketing channels, warehousing, and storage. They have kept farmers informed on probable market demands to enable them to ad-

just their production programs and to know when to sell. They have helped officers and managers of cooperative associations in educational campaigns to teach the members and the public about the activities of particular marketing organizations, the whole cooperative-marketing movement, and the principle of successful cooperative business.

The volume of business done by cooperatively organized groups of farm people totaled \$303,400,000 during the year. Of this sum, \$266,700,000 represented farm products sold, and \$36,600,000 represented goods required by farmers and purchased by them through the same cooperative groups that sold farm products. Such organized cooperative buying of goods for farm consumption resulted in savings for the farmers that were equivalent to increased net income, in higher living standards in farm homes, in more effective farm operation, and ultimately in greater purchasing power among farm people.

An instance of the effectiveness of cooperative marketing activity, encouraged by Extension Service workers, occurred in the early-potato region, including Virginia, Maryland, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and other States. Extension workers gave the producers advice and help in the cooperative marketing program. The president of the North Carolina Produce Growers' Cooperative Association, Inc., stated at the end of the marketing season:

During the last three years, when North Carolina shipped 5,500 to 8,500 car-loads of potatoes, I have estimated at the end of each season that the growers in this State have saved no less than \$100 per car, the saving being the amount we received above what, I felt at the time, we would have received without the benefit of this work.

In another instance, in New Hampshire, the potato market was gradually being absorbed by chain stores which bought outside the State. A number of growers and their county agent worked out a marketing plan which chain-store managers agreed to try. The quality of the product and the supply were guaranteed by the growers, and the product was advertised as New Hampshire grown. Under this plan, 137 stores bought more than 100,000 bushels of potatoes that brought a fair price to local growers.

More than \$2,000,000 worth of miscellaneous farm commodities were handled by Mississippi farmers through cooperative marketing organizations in 1931. This figure gives some indication of the development of cooperative marketing in the several States. Iowa County, Iowa, affords an example of the significance of this growth in cooperative marketing from the standpoint of the agriculture of a county. Although the patrons of the five shipping associations in Iowa County received \$382,893.14 less than in the previous year because of lower prices, the volume of business increased 3.4 percent. The associations moved 757 cars of hogs, 91 cars of cattle, and 25 of sheep, a total of 874 cars that brought \$931,802.45. Savings through using the cooperatives are estimated at \$15,650. The cost of marketing hogs has been reduced to 32 cents per hundredweight as compared to 54 cents in 1922. This difference is largely accounted for by the increasing use of direct markets, some of which buy on the track at the point of loading.

Among farm women as well as among farm operators cooperative marketing increased during 1931, because more farm women sought to supplement the farm income by selling farm or handicraft products. Cooperative marketing associations of women are not new, but they

did assume a new and vital importance during the year. The Gadsden curb market, in Alabama, became "not only a maker of money but a center of social service." Tennessee reported: "In the curb and club markets the sellers are learning to work cooperatively and are recognizing that quality counts when a product is offered for sale." Mississippi women selling produce in cooperative markets standardized soup mixture, beans, peach marmalade, fig preserves, fruit cake, peach pie, canned chicken, butter, citrus marmalade, and pine-needle products. In Texas 552 women made profitable sales of standardized products. Florida women sold the following products at cooperative markets: Fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, dairy and poultry products, baby chicks, plants and bulbs, cut flowers, fruit trees, canned goods, articles made from native foliage and grasses, home-baked goods, honey, jelly, marmalade, lard, woven goods, rugs of all kinds, guava juice, crystallized fruit, home-made garments, tooled leather, and pewter ware.

In Aiken County, S.C., a woman who was the first person to sign for membership in the first girls' canning club in the State, last year sent her son to Clemson College on money she obtained by selling produce on a home demonstration club market. Women in nine Illinois counties held cooperative markets and sold \$94,940 worth of produce. Five counties in New York carried on marketing activities.

Negro farmers and home makers also joined in new cooperative marketing activities and in those already established. The Negro farmers of Lowndes County, Ala., sold cooperatively about \$65,000 worth of turkeys at a saving of nearly \$20,000, through the cooperative marketing organization of the county. Through the farm bureau in Butler County, Ala., Negro farmers handled 1,300 bales of 1930 cotton, shared in selling 5 carloads of strawberries, and sold hogs, chickens, eggs, and cream. The Negro women's curb market association in Macon County, Ala., is in its second year. In 1931 it remained open during longer hours than in 1930, ran 9 months instead of 6, and had a membership of 34 as against 29 in 1930. It sold a greater variety of produce because the members planted their gardens with the selling idea in mind. The low prices during 1931 caused the cash sales to drop to \$641 for the year as against \$1,009 in 1930. Although the returns averaged only about \$19 a member, they went far in buying home necessities. Some women used their money in buying staple groceries; others bought shoes and books for their children.

CREDIT FACILITIES DEVELOPED

One of the new and strictly economic fields in which the Extension Service has assisted farmers during the past year is the credit field. Under the stress of general financial depression, farmers have improved, developed, and modernized their use of credit, placing their credit activities on a much more scientific basis than ever before. Many operators were forced to this course by circumstances.

Farmers have been encouraged to file credit statements and to obtain credit from local banks on this basis. Research has shown that credit obtained through other channels often costs two or three times as much as bank credit. Bankers have cooperated in the program and have been encouraged to require farm-credit statements

and to use them as a basis for making loans to farmers. In this way thousands of farmers have been enabled to take advantage of cash prices in their buying. Dealers have also cooperated in the work and have been encouraged by extension representatives to offer special cash prices and to make charges for credit.

The importance of making annual farm inventories, filing credit statements at banks, and endeavoring to use bank credit instead of store credit, has been given wide emphasis through lectures, extension schools, radio talks, service letters, and newspaper articles. Farm-inventory and credit-statement campaigns are being conducted in a number of States.

In areas where seed loans from Government funds have been available to farmers, the farmers were required to submit complete statements of their previous year's operations as well as their plans for the coming year. County extension agents materially assisted such borrowers in making the proper statements and plans. During 1931 nearly three times as many farmers made out credit statements and discussed their farming and credit plans with county agents as in any previous year. There were 63,383 farmers assisted with credit statements in 1931 as against 20,100 in 1930.

A striking instance of activity in this field was the cooperative work done with the bankers of Georgia in a directed agricultural-credit movement. This work is proving of great value both to the bankers and to the Extension Service. In 117 of the 160 counties in the State, agricultural programs were adopted by the farmers of the county at mass meetings. The bankers then printed and distributed copies of the programs and announced to the farmers that they would lend money only on the basis outlined in the programs.

ADJUSTING PRODUCTION OPERATIONS

The first use to which an individual farmer puts economic and farm-management information made available to him through extension channels, is in selecting the enterprises in which he will engage, in emphasizing and combining different enterprises and activities to the greatest advantage as revealed by the information that he has received, and in generally adjusting his entire farming program on the basis of what he has learned about markets, production costs, and utilization of products. Since each farmer must necessarily make his own decisions, extension workers are becoming more and more convinced that the greatest help to farmers must come from giving them a better understanding of the factors affecting a particular situation, not necessarily from giving them advice on what to do.

County extension workers during the last year studied the situation of each line of agricultural production in their counties. Where it was desirable to reorganize some enterprise, definite objectives were agreed upon by extension workers and farmers, and both groups went earnestly to work to put that enterprise on a sound basis. Where it seemed desirable to abandon or curtail a line of production in a given area, the adaptability of a suitable substitute crop or enterprise was first considered and a program of action mapped out. As a result, farmers have turned in considerable numbers either to enterprises new to them, or to those on which they had not previously placed much emphasis.

Assistance in solving production problems that arose when it was necessary to make shifts in farm operation, to produce new crops, or to produce by new methods that reduced unit costs to the lowest possible point, was provided by county extension agents with the aid of State and Federal subject-matter specialists. Working with the 1,128 specialists in the States and the county extension agents were 18 Federal specialists representing 7 of the bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture.

PRODUCING AT LOW COST

Economy and efficiency in production processes are imperative if the farmer is to stay in business. Present conditions make it necessary that the farm be organized and operated to produce with the smallest possible expenditure of money, time, and effort per unit. In assisting farmers to do this, the technical as well as the economic information available through the Extension Service has been invaluable.

Lower production costs, achieved by using efficient methods and practices in growing crops and livestock, by avoiding waste and loss caused by diseases and pests, and by using the best quality of seed, the most suitable varieties, and the best methods of culture, were more urgently sought by farmers in 1931 than in any previous year.

Iowa's swine industry provides one example of the increased efficiency and economy in livestock production resulting from the application of extension recommendations. Because of the increase in the average number of pigs per sow raised to the weaning age in Iowa in 1931, as compared with the average for 1923, the State required half a million fewer sows to produce the 1931 hog crop than were required to produce a crop of the same size in 1923. This means that the Iowa sows are one third more efficient than they were 9 years ago, because of improvement in feeding and management methods.

In Kansas the results of 333 feeding demonstrations affecting 18,800 cattle showed an average profit of \$10.10 per calf over the returns under ordinary feeding methods. Actual sales of calves showed net profits up to \$20 a head during a season when most cattlemen lost money. In 1930 there were 102 feeding demonstrations involving 9,428 cattle, only half as many as were involved in the 1931 demonstrations. In 1931 the increased gain over the usual methods of handling calves was \$198,800 on the cattle used in the demonstrations.

By using methods recommended by extension agents, farmers are feeding cheap feed to cheap hogs at a substantial margin of profit. Self-feeders have been used in connection with 50 demonstrations in low-cost swine production in Texas. As a result of observing these demonstrations, 364 farmers in that State built self-feeders on plans furnished by the Extension Service. Ninety-four of these farmers also built standard water troughs, and 73 farmers built hog houses on recommended plans. As an example of the progress made, in Lubbock County, 676 hogs are being fed from 35 self-feeders, of which 23 have been built this year. Demonstrators in that county alone have kept records in 331 hogs fed out, that produced 57,345 pounds of pork at a feed cost of 3.9 cents a pound.

The experience of Silas Walker, a Negro farmer of Clarendon County, S.C., is typical of many. He fed out 12 hogs in a ton-litter contest and not only obtained cheap meat for his family—the hogs

weighed 2,418 pounds at 180 days of age—but his return on the corn fed to the hogs was 85 cents a bushel, when the prevailing market price was 60 cents.

HERD-IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS AID

Dairy herd-improvement associations have materially aided farmers in reducing the costs of producing dairy commodities and in proving the relationship that exists between high production per cow and profitable production from the herd. The following extracts are chosen from many reports on this activity:

By averaging records taken from the North Dakota association's operations it is shown that it would be necessary to milk 42 cows having an average production of 200 pounds of butterfat to return \$1,000 over their feed costs; whereas, if cows producing 500 pounds of butterfat were being milked, it would require only 11 to return the same amount above the cost of their feed. North Dakota dairymen and extension workers have set an average of 300 pounds production as a desirable and attainable goal. Even with this production it would require only 22 cows, as compared with 42 of the 200-pound producers, to return \$1,000 over the cost of feed. Using the larger number of low-producing cows brings about a much greater total production, which always has a depressing effect on prices. For instance, the 42 cows referred to above would have to produce 1,800 pounds more butterfat than the 22 cows of the 300-pound class in order to bring the same income over feed costs, thus adding to the surplus production and lowering prices for butterfat.

In Whatcom County, Wash., a dairyman tested 9 cows in 1931 and found 5 of them producing an average of 316 pounds of butterfat a year each. Their feed cost was averaging \$55.40 per cow, making the butterfat cost 17.8 cents a pound for feed. The other 4 cows produced an average of 182 pounds of butterfat a year, and the average feed cost was \$56.90 per cow, making their butterfat cost 31.5 cents a pound for feed. This dairyman is selling the 4 low-producing cows for beef because they were \$18.80 short of paying for their feed, to say nothing of the cost of labor, interest on investment, taxes, and insurance. Feed costs generally are slightly more than 50 percent of the total cost of production. The 5 better cows returned their owner \$182.25 above their feed cost, and toward the overhead for the herd, but a production higher than 316 pounds of butterfat a year is required to make a real profit for the owner.

Campaigns for growing healthy chicks and thus avoiding losses in poultry operations, and for applying the knowledge obtained by keeping records on demonstration flocks, saved poultry producers money in 1931. An extract from a Louisiana report indicates what sound care and management can do in economical and profitable production in spite of low prices. The average production in 100 demonstration flocks in that State was 160.2 eggs per hen, the highest production being 245 eggs per hen from a flock of 29 hens, with a profit of \$190. The average profit on all farms was \$230.24, with an average of 134 chickens per farm. The average income per hen per year over cost of feed was \$1.90. In 1929–30 the average return per bird was \$2.02 over feed costs. The feed cost per bird was \$2.22 in 1930–31, as compared with \$2.78 in 1929–30.

LOW-COST PRACTICES ADOPTED

Steady improvement took place during the year in farmers' use of low-cost crop-production methods recommended by extension workers. During the year 34,544 adult farmers and 39,576 4-H club members conducted demonstrations in corn growing. Examples taken from the reports of various States show the results accomplished through these demonstrations. In Ohio in 1931 eight farmers won membership in the 100-bushel corn club of the Extension Service, by growing 100 bushels to the acre or more in fields of 10 acres or more. Members of South Carolina 4-H clubs obtained yields averaging 39 bushels to the acre, while the average for the State was only 15 bushels. Fourteen members of 4-H clubs in Clay County, N.C., grew an average of 58 bushels of corn to the acre this season, while the average for the county was 15 bushels.

In South Carolina 101 Negro farmers in 10 counties carried 5-acre corn demonstrations, following extension recommendations and keeping accurate records. Their average yield was 35.4 bushels to the acre, about 20 bushels higher than the yield produced by ordinary methods in the same territory, and the corn cost only 36 cents a bushel. Frank Murray, one of the demonstrators, grew 370 bushels of corn on 5 acres at a cost of 27 cents a bushel.

The same progress was made in economical and profitable potato production. During the year 15,666 adult producers and 16,458 club members took part in demonstrations of better methods of potato production. The progress made by growers in the Kaw Valley in Kansas indicates the results obtained by many producers. To make a profit, the Kaw Valley growers were compelled to cut their cost of production by increasing the acre yield of marketable tubers. They did this under extension guidance by controlling potato diseases and by using better cultivation methods. The average yield in the valley is now 38 bushels per acre above the average of 5 years ago, according to the State board of agriculture.

As another instance Colorado potato growers, following extension recommendations, have achieved their goal of greater production per acre. Five of them won membership last year in the State's 600-bushel potato club.

Less costly and therefore more profitable practices in cotton production have been widely adopted. During the year 34,432 adult cotton growers and 18,292 members of 4-H clubs were enrolled in culture, seed-improvement, and other types of cotton demonstrations calculated to make possible cotton production at lower costs per acre.

As one instance of the success of such demonstrations and methods, F. J. Robinson, a Negro farmer of Anderson County, S.C., who followed improved practices recommended by the county agent for growing cotton, harvested 8,285 pounds of seed cotton from 5 acres of ground seeded with 7 bushels of Coker No. 5 seed. The yield was 500 pounds greater than that of the previous year from the same ground. Joe Holder, Laurens County, Ga., used improved cottonseed that had been recommended by the extension agent, and followed instructions in growing his crop. He gathered 5 bales of cotton from 5 acres of land.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT LOWERS COSTS

Soil improvement is a material factor in lowering crop-production costs; therefore efforts have been directed toward this objective. During 1931 farmers throughout the country have sought to increase the fertility of their soil by using green manures and cheap soil-building material, and by controlling soil erosion. In Kentucky, for example, farmers obtained soil-building material from marl beds, with no outlay except the labor of digging and spreading the marl. In Chippewa County, Mich., as another instance, the county agent encouraged farmers in spreading from 10,000 to 11,000 tons of refuse lime on their farms—enough to lime 3,000 acres.

In the Southern States the growing of vetch and Austrian winter peas—a practice introduced and furthered by the Extension Service—improves the soil with small cash outlay and leaves it in better condition to respond to the use of commercial fertilizers.

Typical of the progress in this line is the culmination in 1931 of a 10-year soil-improvement effort in Alabama. In that State winter legumes planted in the fall of 1930 added more than 1,000,000 bushels to the 1931 corn crop.

Another illustration is drawn from Georgia, where increases of from 10 to 40 bushels of corn to the acre were obtained on 292 soil-improvement demonstrations in 28 counties where the corn followed hairy vetch or Austrian winter peas. A soil-improvement demonstration on the thin prairie soil near Irwin in Barton County, Mo., showed a yield of 40.1 bushels to the acre where sweetclover had been turned under and superphosphate used, in comparison with 16.6 bushels to the acre where no sweetclover had been grown but a row application of 75 pounds of 2-12-2 fertilizer had been made. Sweetclover increased the yield of corn from 51 to 78 bushels per acre on one farm in Linn County, Mo., and doubled it on another farm.

CHEAPER FEED FROM IMPROVED PASTURES

Another move toward low-cost production is the improvement of permanent pastures as efficient and economical sources of cheap feed for livestock. During the year 15,143 demonstrations of improvement methods were engaged in by farmers.

A typical experience was that of one demonstrator in New Hampshire who top-dressed 5 acres of pasture on April 4 with 500 pounds of complete fertilizer. Within 4 weeks he turned his cows on the pasture and they grazed there at intervals for 6 weeks. Two tests during that time showed that the herd produced 7,000 pounds more milk in May and June, 1931, than in the same months in 1930, in spite of there being 1 cow fewer and 800 pounds less grain fed. At current milk prices the extra milk was worth \$189 and the grain saved, \$16.

A pasture-improvement demonstration in Lamar, Tex., comprised 27 acres sown to clover, alsike, two varieties of Lespedeza, fescue grass, Dallis grass, and wild-rye, in Bermuda-grass sod. On this pasture a herd of beef cattle were grazed and received no other feed from March 1 to November 1. The herd started with 27 cows, and 20 calves were dropped during the summer. On November 1 the cows and calves together showed a gain of more than 1,000 pounds to the

acre of grass. With beef at 4 cents a pound the gain was \$40 an acre for the grassland.

LOWER COST WITH BETTER SEED

Less land, labor, and expense are required to produce crops with the same or higher yields, when high-quality seed is used. Seed improvement has remained one of the most important features of crop-production work in a majority of the States, although economic conditions during the year have curtailed it somewhat. Sale of certified alfalfa seed grown in the Northwestern States, for example, has been somewhat lessened but, on the whole, has not suffered severely. One important phase of the seed-improvement work in 1931 was the organization in the fall that made it possible to bring together and retain sufficient supplies of good standard varieties of wheat, oats, barley, and flax to furnish seed for drought areas in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.

Extension workers have given special attention to assisting farmers not only in obtaining high-quality seed from elsewhere, but in producing, selecting, and caring for particularly good seed of their own.

Use of certified seeds and disease or pest-resistant strains in vegetable growing has been limited during the year only by the quantity of good seed available, except in the case of potatoes, in which certified seed is usually abundant. Interest in this is indicated by the fact that Louisiana has passed a law prohibiting the sale of uncertified potatoes for seed. Some of the Southern States, as seed users, and some of the seed-producing Western States are cooperating in the certified-seed work to produce more certified vegetable seed, particularly snap beans, for which the demand is growing.

The county agent in Washakie County, Wyo., persuaded the farmers of the county to select a variety of beans more suitable than the one they had been growing, to produce the beans for seed, and to set up a small growers' association to handle them. He obtained a supply of seed, advised the farmers during the growing season, and helped them to sell their crop cooperatively. The result was that 200,000 pounds of good bean seed were produced and sold at 5 cents a pound. If the farmers had continued to grow the variety they had previously used, the same quantity of beans would have brought them \$6,000 less than they received for the seed of the new variety.

FARM OPERATION CHANGES

In making changes and shifts to meet the demands of the year, farmers placed heavier emphasis than ever before upon producing food and feed crops. Especially was this true in areas that previously had been devoted principally to cash crops such as wheat, cotton, and tobacco. The change was made largely in order to decrease expenditures in importing feed for livestock.

Results obtained in Arkansas and Texas indicate the scope of such adjustments and their accomplishments. In Arkansas the acreage of corn increased 10 percent, oats 70 percent, tame hay 18 percent, cowpeas and soybeans 45 percent, peanuts 50 percent, potatoes 40 percent, and sorgo for sirup 65 percent.

The Texas corn crop was increased 25,000,000 bushels over that of 1930, or about 2½ bushels an acre. Grain-sorghum production was over 65,000,000 bushels, or 18,000,000 bushels greater than the

previous year. Interest in both temporary and permanent pastures was manifested throughout the State, and more than 5,000 farmers carried on pasture-improvement demonstrations, enabling them to feed livestock adequately.

In this effort to produce adequate feed for livestock, the production of legumes such as soybeans, alfalfa, sweetclover, and Lespedeza was considerably stimulated. During the year 17,950 farmers took part in alfalfa demonstrations, 5,069 in sweetclover demonstrations, 7,425 in clover demonstrations, 17,278 in vetch demonstrations, 9,988 in Lespedeza demonstrations, 21,042 in soybean demonstrations, and 11,585 in cowpea demonstrations.

An indication of the progress in alfalfa production is provided in Polk County, Oreg., which now has 3,500 acres of this crop, whereas 5 years ago it had only about 70 acres. It is estimated that alfalfa returns to the farmers of this county are \$25,000 a year more than they could obtain by growing other crops on the same land.

Soybeans are perhaps the best general-purpose legumes for the Central and Southern States, because they supply hay and grain which can be used as feed and because they improve the soil. The acreage of soybeans continues to increase.

Interest in Lespedeza is spreading widely, particularly in the Southern States, because new and improved varieties have been developed.

Alfalfa and sweetclover, standard legumes in the Central and Northern States, suffered heavily in the drought of 1930 but are now coming back as fast as farmers can afford to renew the acreage. The shortage of money with which to buy lime, needed in most of the Central States, reduces the amount of seeding which is being done. However, in such dairy sections as New York, New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, alfalfa is becoming the standard home-grown forage crop.

The unusual demands of the situation have brought several new crops into prominence because of their adaptation to new requirements. County agents in several Southern States have given considerable attention to sagrain, which seems particularly well adapted to the Mississippi Delta. In Louisiana, one of the States in which this crop has been pushed, sagrain is reported to do exceptionally well on the poorly drained, stiff, "buckshot" soils of the alluvial section where corn is usually a failure and cotton is uncertain. On this type of soil, which is very fertile, estimated yields of sagrain run from 60 to 75 bushels per acre. When shocked, the sagrain will keep in the field until January or February. Extension work with this crop has been confined largely to its introduction.

The average yield of corn in Rusk County, Tex., again, is estimated at only 12 bushels to the acre, whereas yields from sagrain demonstrations in the county have averaged 23 bushels of heads and 1 ton of forage to the acre.

A Florida incident illustrates how farmers have been influenced to adopt new and desirable crops and practices. It is typical of thousands of cases that could be cited. A citrus grower who asserted that he would gladly pay to have *Crotalaria* eradicated from his place if it happened to get a start there, made an extension tour of the county and heard other growers report on the results they had obtained with it. Then he ordered *Crotalaria* seed for 40 acres of citrus groves.

Thirty members of 4-H Crotalaria clubs in Union and Bradford Counties, Fla., each grew an acre of the new summer legume and among them produced 12,000 pounds of seed that was to be recleaned, pooled, and sold by the association which the boys themselves had organized. At least 50 farmers in the two counties indicated that they would buy seed from the association.

Added activity in livestock production and increased numbers of livestock on farms are reported by extension agents. The number of hogs in the United States increased nearly 9.5 percent during the year, cattle 2.4 percent, sheep 2.2 percent. The number of horses decreased 3.7 per cent and of mules 2.7 percent, but on an animal-unit basis there was a net increase of approximately 2 percent in all livestock. Particularly noticeable was the indicated increase of 19 percent in hog production in the West and about 10 percent in the South. In areas where the drought was worst in 1930 the problem has changed from one of getting livestock through on a minimum of feed to one of using to best advantage the abundant feed supply harvested in 1931.

One of the striking results of this situation has been the increase in the number and use of trench silos for preserving feed. In South Carolina, for example, farmers built 72 such silos during the year, under the direction of the State extension service. The average cost of the construction of these silos was 79 cents per ton of capacity. Several farmers built trench silos without making any cash outlay, using farm labor on idle days and constructing the roofs from material found on the farm. .

One of the many examples of farmers' adapting and developing different enterprises to suit the new necessities of farm operation occurred in Dallas County, Ala., where extension workers and farmers kept records on the dairy enterprise in the county and found that while in 1928 only 134 Negro farmers in the county sold only \$29,000 worth of milk and \$20,315 worth of cream, in 1931 the number of Negro farmers selling dairy products had increased to 531, and in spite of low prices the milk and cream brought \$76,576.

TREES PLANTED

Planting forest trees on farms has remained one of the most popular phases of extension forestry. In accordance with newly understood scientific principles of land utilization farmers are devoting to forest production much land which cannot be farmed profitably. Approximately 25,000,000 forest trees were distributed by the 38 States and 2 Territories that have cooperative State and Federal forest-tree nurseries. A large percentage of the trees distributed were planted under the supervision of State extension foresters. Establishing plantations, improvement cuttings, protecting farm woodlands, and better methods of marketing timber products have been emphasized. Other phases locally important in different States were: Marketing Christmas trees, pulpwood, and black walnut timber; caring for maple orchards and grading maple sirup; holding sawmill schools and estimating timber; controlling erosion and protecting woods from fire.

ENGINEERING ADJUSTMENTS

In adjusting their engineering activities to new factors in the general situation, rural people have been particularly concerned with terracing

soil to conserve its fertility and prevent erosion, and with building inexpensive dams to stop gullying, and have sought to make farm home life more comfortable and efficient with home conveniences and labor-saving devices.

During the year terraces and soil-saving dams were built on 48,716 farms, land was cleared of stumps or boulders on 11,233 farms, and families on 10,275 farms were assisted in house-planning problems. The Extension Service furnished plans for remodeling 3,112 dwellings, and 1,487 new dwellings were constructed according to extension plans.

On 38,641 farms, buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans supplied by the Extension Service. On 19,579 farms better types of machinery or equipment were employed on extension recommendations, and on 9,318 farms recommendations on repair and maintenance of farm or home equipment were followed.

Terracing soil to conserve its fertility and prevent erosion reduces unit costs by increasing yields per acre, and has been one of the important engineering activities of the year, especially because labor costs have been comparatively low. Texas farmers alone terraced more than 1,000,000 acres during 1931, as a result of extension recommendations. County agents in Oklahoma were responsible for the terracing of 211,103 acres. Under their direction 2,426 farmers and farm boys learned to use the level and to construct farm terraces. Through the efforts of extension workers more than 1,200 farm levels and 1,500 terracing graders are now in the hands of Oklahoma farmers.

In Louisiana, results typical of those in many other areas were obtained in De Soto Parish, a hill parish where most of the soil is subject to erosion and where terracing was one of the major projects. In cooperation with the extension engineer three 1-day terracing schools were held in as many communities, with a total attendance of 89 persons. The county agent has seven farm levels with nine leaders qualified to help other farmers with their terracing problems. Sixteen method demonstrations in laying off and constructing terraces were given. With the cooperation of the leaders and the available equipment, 2,566 acres were terraced during the year.

The low price of cotton has resulted in an increased use of grain and feed producing machinery in the Southeastern States, and hundreds of trench silos have been built in that region to preserve dairy feed. In several States there has been a considerable improvement and some new construction of vegetable and fruit storage houses.

In a number of Central States there has been renewed interest in the supplemental irrigation of truck crops and orchards to improve both yield and quality of the crop.

As farmers have turned to poultry and swine enterprises they have demanded more assistance in building for these industries. In Nebraska nearly 20,000 portable hog houses were built according to extension plans. Interest in home improvements which used surplus labor and took advantage of the relatively low price of building materials, has been manifested.

Ingenuity of poultrymen, engineers, and extension workers was called on when high-priced equipment was out of the question. Homemade equipment was devised and successfully operated. The brick brooder is an excellent example of such equipment, and has contributed to economy of production in several States. It is usually made from

brick or stone laid in clay around a steel gasoline drum in which wood is burned. Georgia alone reports that 30 poultry houses of burlap and straw were constructed. The low price of feeds gave opportunity to use proper feed formulas and home-grown grains.

Another new trend in agricultural-engineering activities is in the sources of power for farm operations. Because of urban and industrial unemployment the farm population has increased and man labor has become cheaper and more plentiful. Abundant feed crops on the one hand, and scarcity of cash to spend on engines, fuel, and repairs, on the other hand, have influenced many farmers to rely upon man labor and farm animals for power which otherwise they might have obtained from mechanical sources. They have asked for assistance on plans and equipment for using men, horses, and mules rather than in the use of mechanical power.

PREVENTING LOSS AND WASTE

In dealing with plant-disease problems the larger growers, particularly those specializing in one or a few intensive crops, have given more than their usual attention to cutting production costs and improving quality by suppressing plant diseases. In this group are the apple growers of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, who have made full use of the extension spray services in order to produce full yields of high-quality fruit. Extension workers have emphasized more than ever before the economies effected by controlling plant diseases and at the same time have evolved the lowest-cost methods consistent with safety. In Pennsylvania, for example, observations in connection with the spray service showed that one spray could be omitted from the schedule in 21 counties, and this omission saved growers \$24,000 in spray materials and \$26,000 in labor and wear on machinery.

A typical instance of successful reduction of the great loss caused by disease or insect pests occurred in a Minnesota county where a campaign against smutty wheat was waged, and where the loss from smutty wheat in 1931 was reduced to \$7,828.56 as compared with \$35,000 in 1930. The saving of \$27,171.44 was about 10 times the cost to the county of maintaining a full program of extension work, including a home demonstration agent, for 1 year.

Another instance of the same sort occurred when late blight of potatoes, a new disease in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, attacked potato fields there in the spring of 1931. Quick action of extension workers in the county and at one of the State agricultural experiment stations identified the disease at once, developed an effective and economical control program, and enabled the growers to limit the damage to 30 percent of the crop. The value of potatoes saved in 1931 was estimated at \$650,000. There were no power-spraying outfits in the county, dusting being the common control practice. However, seven power outfits were immediately obtained, and those growers unable to obtain spraying outfits applied a dust which was less effective and more expensive than the spray mixture recommended. Fields on which neither dusting nor spraying was done, were total losses. In the following spring, when the disease reappeared, growers were ready with 22 power-spraying outfits, protected their crop so well that losses from late blight were negligible, and saved potatoes worth \$660,000.

Extension workers assisted in insect and other pest-control operations in all States during the year. In 1931 there were 12,559 result demonstrations in insect control, and 29,360 result demonstrations in rodent control. Against the insects 8,416,877 pounds of poison baits were used, and against the rodents and other animal pests, 1,559,374 pounds.

One of the principal efforts in insect control was the campaign against grasshoppers in the North Central States, where 751,000 acres of crops were protected by the use of 15,000,000 pounds of poison bait. Extension agents and specialists were also asked for advice in controlling army worms and cutworms, unusually abundant in 1931 in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and sod webworms which damaged crops in several States.

Another example of the assistance rendered in reducing losses caused by insect pests occurred in Arkansas, where in 1929 one grower produced about 130 cars of peaches, but found at shipping time that only 30 cars were fit to be shipped, the rest having been ruined by worms. In 1931 he used every control measure recommended by the extension staff; and though there were worms in his orchard early in the season, at harvest time only 3 or 4 wormy peaches were found, and he sold 93 carloads with practically no culls.

Weeds as a cause of loss and waste in agriculture have been attacked by farmers and extension workers, who carried on 12,293 demonstrations in weed control during the year. One example of such activity and its results was reported from Minnesota, where 20 counties carried on organized campaigns against weeds during the year. The work was started 3 years ago in Redwood County. In 1931 the 20 counties reported 19,648 farmers cooperating in the drive, and 258,380 pounds of chemicals used in spraying weed patches. While the farmers fought the weeds on their own land, county and State road officials were fighting the weeds on the roadsides. During the year two complete rounds of county roads were made with a power sprayer, which was also used in giving 2,000 demonstrations of killing weeds with chemicals. During 1931 the officials patrolled and sprayed 220 miles of State roads and 190 miles of county roads.

LIVESTOCK LOSSES REDUCED

Parasites and pests of livestock have been the objects of continuous warfare by farmers and extension workers. Iowa carried on a State-wide campaign for eradication of the horse botfly, and conservative estimates are that 200,000 horses were treated in that State during the 1930-31 season. The campaign included district and local meetings, and the use of exhibits at fairs.

The parasite-control measures used are exemplified in the report of Mendocino County, Calif. In that county sheep parasites, consisting of liver flukes, tapeworms, and roundworms, have caused an annual loss of about 15 percent of the sheep population. During the 3-year period ended in 1931 an intensive parasite-control campaign carried on by extension workers and sheep owners resulted in a saving to the sheepmen of the county of \$250,000, due to the curtailment of losses of stock.

SUPPLEMENTING THE FARM INCOME

In 1931 as in no previous year, farm people sought new and supplemental sources of income to make up the deficiencies of the income from the regular operations of the farm. In developing and making use of such sources of supplemental revenue, the Extension Service has cooperated with every member of the farm family. Many farm women undertook various activities that might return a little money and add to the family income, as did many farm boys and girls.

The urgency of the situation is indicated in the story of Duval Davis, Negro farmer in Bedford County, Va., who had made a living on his farm but who, in 1931, on account of low prices for farm products had to do other work. His six children, all members of 4-H garden clubs, plowed a garden, planted the seed, cultivated the crops, gathered and graded the vegetables for market, drove a truck to Lynchburg twice a week, and sold 30 bushels of greens, 5 bushels of garden peas, 50 bushels of string beans, 10 bushels of butter beans, 10 bushels of black peas, 15 bushels of tomatoes, 150 bunches of onions, 200 bunches of beets, 500 pounds of cabbage, 150 pounds of squash, and 700 dozen ears of sweet corn for a total of \$470.

WOMEN MARKET PRODUCE

Minor cash enterprises that would help to make up for deficiencies in income from major crops have been started and encouraged, and direct marketing of the products of farms, gardens, handicrafts, and home industries was one of the principal means that housewives took to augment farm incomes that had decreased sharply. Extension workers devoted much effort to assisting individuals or groups of women who had something to sell and who wanted to sell it to the best advantage. Individual and group marketing activities, market-grading and packing demonstrations, and planting for market purposes as well as for family use, were reported from many States.

In such marketing activities, 34,687 women were enrolled during the year, and they disposed of products worth \$1,459,972. Numerous accounts of the progress and success of these projects occur. In North Carolina, for example, women set up 6 new markets in 1931, bringing the total for the State to 35, which did a business of \$305,088 for the year. South Carolina extension forces carried on marketing projects in 46 counties and assisted 21,441 persons in selling \$312,999 worth of surplus farm, orchard, garden, poultry, pork, and other products. Arkansas reported 22 roadside-market demonstrations in 20 counties. Mississippi held marketing schools and special grading and packing demonstrations. In that State women's activity in poultry marketing has been one of the main factors in keeping many homes going in 1931. Four women in Issaquena County, Miss., for example, sold \$337 worth of eggs and chickens, using the money to buy children's shoes and home necessities.

NEGRO WOMEN EARN MONEY

Negro women made striking progress with new enterprises which they launched to obtain the cash that their families needed. With the assistance of the Negro home demonstration agents they brought in considerable income from the sale of garden and poultry products.

The home demonstration clubs of Johns Island, S.C., afford an example of the success of a local group. They won a prize of \$50 at the county fair in 1930 and used the money to build a roadside market. The home agent was instrumental in obtaining lumber and labor free and designed a building which harmonizes with its rustic setting. The women planted native flowers and shrubs around the building.

Just what such efforts mean to the individual is exemplified by Jessie Felton, a Negro farm woman of Lee County, Ala. She plants a year-around garden, and keeps good milk cows and more than 75 hens. During the year she received from the sale of fruits and vegetables \$600, from poultry and eggs \$103, and from butter beans, \$240. She used and sold corn from her garden and canned 293 quarts of fruits and vegetables. The Feltons own their own farm, and six of their children are being educated in Tuskegee Institute.

OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME

Home crafts, encouraged and guided by extension workers, served a threefold purpose—they provided useful and beautiful objects for the homes of their makers, they were a source of income, and they satisfied the instinctive urge to create beautiful things and to work with beautiful materials and colors.

Extension workers encouraged the standardization of articles made for sale and the women recognized the value of such standardization. Farm women and girls were taught to make quilts and rugs, baskets, tooled-leather articles, fancy packs of fruits and vegetables, Christmas greens, and specialties of different localities. Ohio taught handicrafts at farm women's camps. Maine reported a Christmas-gift project. Southern home demonstration agents supervised the making of honeysuckle-vine and pine-needle baskets and assisted in the making of rugs, coverlets, and other woven articles. In nearly every one of the 2,790 4-H club camps, attended by more than 100,000 girls, some practical home craft was taught.

During 1931 extension assistance was given to home makers in West Virginia who conducted tourist homes. The farm homes which received the tourist-home service reported 4,000 guests during the year. Vermont sent suggestions by letter to 800 homes. Massachusetts extension workers helped Cape Cod housewives who regularly accommodate summer boarders, and gave advice to those operating tea rooms.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS HELP

The activities of 4-H club members during the year often have enabled them to give definite financial aid to the household. A fat baby beef, 3 or 4 sheep, the products of a garden, home-canned fruits and vegetables, clothing and furnishings remodeled or manufactured from inexpensive material, have been significant items in increasing the family incomes.

LIVING ECONOMICALLY

Logically, the efforts of extension workers to help farm people to augment and supplement their incomes have been accompanied by efforts to help them to make the fullest and most effective use of the products and the income from the farm. Nation-wide effort has been made to assist farm home makers in using the products of their

own farms and in spending most judiciously the limited funds available for buying things which could not be produced on the farm.

This effort has connected closely with the effort among farm operators, encouraged by extension workers, to organize and operate their businesses to the greatest benefit of the operators and their families, by growing crops that could be used as food for the family or as feed for the farm livestock and by producing more livestock to be slaughtered for food.

THE LIVE-AT-HOME PROGRAM

The year was marked, among farm home makers, by the greatest activity ever recorded, in planned production, conservation, and utilization of food. The trend in this direction is demonstrated by the fact that during the year there were 113,273 result demonstrations in foods and nutrition, while 130,241 members of 4-H clubs completed projects in food selection and preparation and 97,390 completed their projects in food preservation. Family food budgets were planned in 131,085 homes with the assistance of extension workers, and expenditures for food were budgeted in 26,724 homes. Family meals were balanced according to extension recommendations in 130,638 homes.

During the year club girls canned more than 6,000,000 jars of fruits, vegetables, and meats for the winter food supply, enough to meet the needs of 20,000 farm families. Nearly 200,000 girls because of their food-club training were able to help prepare nutritious, well-balanced meals at low costs.

All the States pushed home gardening and the canning and storing of food, but it was in the South, with its high proportion of tenantry, its many small farms, and its vivid memories of hunger due to floods and drought, that the live-at-home program achieved the most far-reaching results.

Arkansas, Tennessee, and Oklahoma held State-wide garden demonstrators' contests, and more than 5,000 women enrolled in the Oklahoma contest. Texas and Arkansas arranged Pantry Stores Weeks and prepared exhibits consisting of a year's supply of canned goods for a family. These exhibits were displayed in banks, stores, and other public places. Mississippi emphasized fruit and vegetable drying as an economic practice, and extension workers gave demonstrations in planting fall and winter gardens, canning, preserving, pickling, brining, and drying. They also gave instruction in conditioning beef cattle, hogs, and poultry for fall canning and curing. North Carolina families obtained 62,000 copies of a farm food supply and feed budget for the year, prepared by the extension service of the State.

HOME GARDENS PROVIDE FOOD

The dependence placed upon the home garden as a source of food for the family was demonstrated in many States. In South Carolina 386 home gardens, averaging one tenth acre in size, yielded products which fed 2,246 persons, provided 81,533 quarts of canned vegetables, and left a surplus for sale. Sixty-six gardens of 1 acre each provided 101,266 servings of vegetables, 34,261 quarts of canned vegetables, and a surplus which sold for \$10,743.37. Nine 2-acre truck gardens fed 46 persons, yielded 28,095 quarts of canned vegetables, and

\$13,672.36 worth of vegetables for sale. In North Carolina 47 acres of gardens provided vegetables for 482 persons and a surplus that sold for \$2,313.26. Home gardens in 20 Kansas counties returned an average income of \$64.54, and 123 gardens in Pennsylvania yielded returns ranging from \$150 to \$300 each. Each of 54 Missouri gardens of one third acre produced crops worth an average of \$98.54. One of the home gardens in Florida provided food every day in the year, including 350 jars of canned vegetables, and also returned \$300 in cash that was used to send two girls to high school and three to grade school. Other food from this garden was given to neighbors.

FARM FAMILIES CONSERVE FOOD

Interest in the conservation of food was equally intense. Among other States, Texas reported 3,500,000 quarts of food stored and 500,000 pounds of meat cured by home demonstration club members in 1931. Housewives and farmers in that State studied butchering, cutting, curing, and canning meat, in extension schools. In 22 counties of the State, farm families made 26,000 pounds of American cheese, to conserve surplus milk. In South Carolina, 2,230 families followed the canning budget framed by the State home demonstration staff.

Extension work in meats expanded very definitely during the year in response to a demand from farm families who faced the necessity of maintaining themselves chiefly on the products of their own farms. In some States small, inexpensive slaughtering units were built with poles and rough lumber. Neighboring farmers found them convenient places in which to kill and dress their animals, and they were also excellent centers from which to disseminate information on economical and desirable methods of cutting, curing, cooking, and selling meat. Farm demonstrations were used to the same end. In Lyon County, Kans., extension agents held meat cutting, canning, and curing demonstrations in 16 communities. They reported that 36 families had canned 4,423 pounds and 1,528 quarts of beef, costing approximately \$1,265 to raise and butcher. This meat was valued at \$2,320 and conserving it meant a saving of \$1,055 as compared with the market price of the same amount of meat.

Conferences on crop and price outlooks, called early in the year by State and county extension workers, influenced planters, landlords, bankers, business men, and relief organizations to assist tenants and small farmers to procure seed, plant gardens, and conserve food for the winter. A typical instance occurred on the Sweet Bros.' plantation in St. Francis County, Ark., where most of the 24 tenant families were depending on the Red Cross for food and were practically without livestock or poultry. A live-at-home program in which the landlord cooperated, resulted in the families producing not only a money crop of 397 bales of cotton, but also 5,635 bushels of corn, 41,150 pounds of peas, 1,663 bushels of sweetpotatoes, 64 hogs, and 1,060 gallons of molasses, with vegetables in the garden and canned food in the pantry of every tenant family except one. Andrew Willis, one of the tenants, at the close of the year had 600 bushels of corn, 2,000 pounds of peas, 40 bushels of sweetpotatoes, 20 hogs, 100 gallons of molasses, vegetables in the garden, and 300 cans of food put away.

CLOTHING ECONOMIES EFFECTED

Extension workers were able, during 1931, to assist thousands of home makers handicapped by reduced incomes, in adequately clothing their families. During the year 91,576 result demonstrations for adults were given, 175,624 women were assisted in improving the construction of clothing, 20,935 used clothing budgets, 195,290 received extension assistance in making garments for themselves, and 75,698 were assisted in improving the clothing of their children. Extension recommendations in the care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing were followed by 151,402 home makers, and 231,013 4-H club girls and 736 club boys completed clothing projects.

The demonstrations and exhibits dealt with making coats, with renovating and repairing clothing, and with laundering silk and wool garments. Women were taught to make garments from flour, feed, and sugar sacks; sewing-machine clinics were held, and "Use-cotton" campaigns were conducted. An instance of the work in this line was the Virginia State Fair exhibit on the use of cotton bags for making clothing. North Carolina, likewise, reported 51 cotton-dress shows and a state-wide cotton-dress contest. Nineteen counties in New York held sewing-machine clinics, and Nebraska reported similar meetings. One Nebraska county presented an exhibit giving basic principles in sewing-machine care and use, set up in the form of a physician's prescription. Vermont published a pamphlet on making coats. New Mexico gave demonstrations in storing clothing, blankets, and comforters. Each county in California used a demonstration layette in educating expectant mothers, and 413 California women in 12 counties kept clothing accounts as demonstrators. Maryland extension workers helped housewives in making inventories of clothing.

Negro farm home makers, lacking money to buy clothes for their families, learned to clean and dye feed, seed, and fertilizer bags and to make clothes and household furnishings from them. A typical example was the work in Barbour County, Ala., where home demonstration club members used feed sacks to make 72 dresses, 14 rompers, 12 slips, 12 combinations, 9 hats, 10 pairs of pillowcases, 4 nightshirts, and 12 aprons. From other materials they made 51 dresses, 41 slips, 14 shirts, 9 blouses, 15 pairs of curtains, 42 aprons, 76 caps, and 96 hats at a total cost of about \$102.

HOME FURNISHING ON SMALL INCOMES

Extension work in home furnishings has increased to meet the demand from farm home makers for help in the wise use of their present possessions and their extra time in making, refinishing, or remodeling their furnishings. With less cash to spend for moving pictures or gasoline, the farm family has spent more time in the family living room. Merchandising studies and tours to home-furnishing stores were more frequent in 1931 than in 1930, and the number of homes in which furnishing demonstrations were carried on, increased to 56,189. There were 116,625 women helped in improving their selections of furnishings, and 88,512 who improved their methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture. In 4-H club work 52,255 girls and 498 boys completed house-furnishing projects.

SAVING TIME AND ENERGY

Methods and devices by which home makers may do their work more efficiently were subjects of great interest to home makers and to extension workers. Arkansas held a housing project involving discussion of home ownership, principles of farmstead planning, relationship of better homes to better farming, electric service for farm homes, farm-home architecture, and the economics of home improvement. A State-wide meeting for this discussion was followed by 53 similar county meetings. As rapidly as electric power lines are extended into the rural districts, interest in the application of electricity in the home is expressed by farm women. In Michigan a truck equipped with electric appliances was exhibited in 13 counties, and demonstrations were given in selection, cost, and use of the appliances. Arizona held extension schools in repairing electrical equipment.

MORALE MAINTAINED

In morale as well as in material matters, rural people needed reinforcement during the year against the pressure of the adverse economic situation. Individuals, families, and communities needed to be strengthened by learning to draw courage from one another. Attractive surroundings, good health, wholesome recreation and social contact with neighbors, and better family relationships, assumed greater value than they seemed to possess in more prosperous times. Many of these advantages were accessible in spite of the economic depression, and extension workers helped rural people to visualize and grasp them even under difficulties.

ATTRACTIVE SURROUNDINGS CONTRIBUTE

Beautifying the home and the grounds helped to provide needed moral reinforcement, and, as has previously been noted, much was accomplished in that direction without large cash outlay when advice and recommendations of extension specialists and county workers were followed. Grounds and yards, as well as the interiors of houses, were improved and beautified. Adult result demonstrations in beautifying home grounds numbered 43,723 during the year, and 44,100 members of 4-H clubs completed projects in the same activity.

As examples of home-ground improvement, 770 Missouri home makers planted shade trees, 837 made plantings to screen unsightly objects, 390 buildings and 404 outbuildings were repaired, 302 new dwellings were built, and 341 back yards were cleared of rubbish. Women in 481 New York communities improved their home grounds, and in Vermont 1,443 farmsteads were beautified. Women in one Delaware county found 50 native shrubs that could be transplanted and used in home beautification. In North Dakota 132 home makers planted trees and shrubs around their homes. In Virginia beautification plans for 785 yards were carried out, and 65 school grounds were landscaped during the year. South Carolina home demonstration clubs improved 186 school or other community grounds during the year. The State agent there reports that "the time and thought spent on improving home grounds have brought relief from depression thoughts not only to the women themselves, but to the other members of the families." In Wisconsin the appearance of 6,500 homes was

improved by the planting of trees and shrubs, and in North Carolina 3,506 homes and 859 communities reported landscape-gardening work.

Local woods, cuttings from the gardens of friends, and plant exchanges among the home demonstration club members, were the principal sources of material for beautification of home grounds.

RECREATION FOUND ESSENTIAL

The factors, which in 1931 caused farm families to depend upon their own resources for food and shelter, obliged them also to depend upon their own resources for recreation. Family and community recreational activities requiring little or no money had to be substituted for the commercial entertainment that could no longer be afforded. Extension workers in all States have assisted rural people in developing such local means of recreation. Farm women's camps, 4-H club camps, picnics, county-wide playdays, pageants, playlets, choruses, and orchestras were used.

LOCAL LEADERS TRAINED

Assistance in technical training in recreational leadership and planning has been given by representatives of agencies specializing in this field. The National Recreation Association has a special staff of four persons assigned to development of recreational leadership in rural areas. During 1932 they held 4-day training institutes for rural men and women leaders in 42 States. Representatives of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor have held 1-day and 2-day training meetings for recreational local leaders, and heads of music and physical education departments in agricultural colleges and private institutions devoted to music or physical education have given the same type of service. The local leaders thus trained by these agencies return to their respective communities and there formulate and carry out suitable recreational programs.

Examples of recreational activities developed are found in the reports of all States. Texas reported that the number of camps and campers more than doubled in 1931. Alabama held 5 camps for women, with 573 women campers. Georgia held its seventh annual camp for farm women. California held 4 farm women's camps and engaged in more recreational activities than in 1930. Ohio farm women indicated their interest in camps by holding series of meetings in midwinter, to plan programs for the next summer's camps.

In musical recreation, Iowa organized county and State choruses, staged a review of the important songs of many nations, held county-wide dramatic tournaments and music-memory contests; Nebraska conducted a state-wide project in supervised music; Mississippi held a state-wide music-appreciation contest.

Wyoming families took part in a project for establishing a comfortable and convenient reading center in every home, and the State also provided libraries at some of the camps for farm women. Utah emphasized a home reading program.

Rice County, Minn. and Middlesex County, Mass., gave historical pageants depicting their racial, social, and economic development. In Alabama 136 community pageants or plays were presented. New York sponsored a playlet contest.

In Arkansas, where the work of the National Recreation Association started in 1928, 205 junior and adult leaders have attended the recreation institutes and have held 117 training meetings since that time, with an attendance of 1,340 potential recreation leaders. In Georgia the club department cooperated in three district recreation institutes under the leadership of workers from the National Recreation Association in 1931. After the institutes, State leaders and those attending the institutes held county and district recreation institutes throughout the State. Eleven 2-day institutes were held in as many counties by the State leaders, and shorter sessions in other counties. One hundred and nine county agents reported 1,263 meetings of volunteer recreation leaders with 11,281 leaders attending. In Louisiana, as a result of the training institutes held by the association in 1930 and 1931, boy and girl leaders who took the training have given 54 recreation programs. The institute held at Augusta, Me., was followed by the organization of the Kennebec Rural Recreation Council which has held three meetings since its organization, and has furthered an elaborate recreation program in its territory, particularly among granges. In Maryland the older 4-H club girls who attended the training institutes have had complete charge of recreation at 4-H camps and at 4-H rally days. From among the men and women who attended the institute in Montana have come leaders who manage the recreation features at the monthly farm bureau meetings. Seven Montana communities have held recreation institutes of their own since the association workers visited the State.

Since the first institute held by the association in North Carolina in 1928, extension workers and local leaders have held 35 county-wide recreation schools in that State. An incomplete report from North Dakota shows 225 meetings, attended by 13,429 persons, at which recreation programs were given. County extension agents have been following up the work with the leaders who attended the 1931 institute, and developing new leaders in communities not represented at the first institute. A South Carolina State club worker reported that—

The most beneficial outgrowth of the rural recreation institutes has been the 4-H club local-leader training conference conducted in eight South Carolina counties. Leaders who attended the institutes have been more valuable as local 4-H club leaders.

In 2 years of institute work in Delaware, 175 local club leaders and about 25 leaders of granges and parent-teacher associations attended, and an extension official estimates that between 1,000 and 1,500 rural boys and girls in the State have received direct benefit from the work given at the institutes.

FAMILY HEALTH MAINTAINED

Economic depression menaces the health of the farm family as well as that of the city family. Lack of adequate diets and clothing breaks down resistance to disease, and necessary preventive and remedial measures against illness are sometimes impossible because of lack of money. During economic depression, illness causes losses of time, money, and working power that are more serious than they would be in times of prosperity. Hence extension workers have redoubled their efforts to help farm families to maintain their health standards. An important part of the work has been borne by the specialists in

foods and nutrition, who have worked out and disseminated recommendations for menus that will provide properly balanced and adequate diets from the products of the farm or at the lowest possible cost for purchased food.

Instances of this work are reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and other States where home makers found a new interest in studying the connection of pellagra with diets lacking in vitamin G and discovered the importance of greater use of home-produced milk, eggs and lean meat, greens, tomatoes, beans, and other inexpensive pellagra-preventive foods. Planters asked the home agents to obtain from the Bureau of Home Economics information on cheap but safe rations which they could supply to tenants and laborers. Farm families in many States asked for new information on adequate diets that made possible the use of foods locally abundant and cheap, such as whole or cracked wheat in the Central States, sorghum and rice polish in Arkansas, peaches in Maryland, apples in New England, and lamb in Idaho and Colorado.

Ten Kansas counties held preschool-child clinics at which 939 children were examined. Vermont extension workers cooperated with the State board of health in holding 25 child clinics, and also reported dental clinics. Massachusetts held a "well-child" conference. Nevada established a standard for "gold-star" communities in which 75 percent of the children are in the safe health zone. "All-year gold-star communities" are those in which 10 percent of the children or fewer are dangerously underweight. Arizona carried on a "better-teeth" program. Illinois emphasized periodic health examinations, measures helpful in eradication of the common cold, and preventing accidents in the home. Fulton County in Illinois completed its third year of a dental program in which 2,749 children were given dental examinations.

Reports from Vermont and Alabama illustrate the outstanding results obtained in immunization and vaccination fostered and encouraged by extension workers. Alabama reported 7,977 women and girls having complete health examinations and 5,687 reporting that they had taken preventive measures against typhoid, diphtheria, and smallpox. In Mercer County, Ohio, 4,486 women reported that they had adopted improved health practices. In South Carolina, where home sanitation received special emphasis 1 month in 1931, rubbish, weeds, old buildings, and tin cans were removed, and control methods for household pests were adopted. A similar campaign was carried on in Alachua County, Fla. In Missouri, 1,497 persons took health examinations during the year, as well as studying methods of prenatal and postnatal care of mothers and children, sanitation of water supplies, disposal of waste, and fly control. In Fulton County, 2,749 children received dental examinations. In Kansas, 2,660 homes improved their appliances for the bedside care of the sick, and 1,096 homes equipped themselves with emergency kits, while 780 reported improvements following general back-yard clean-up campaigns in seven counties, and 3,327 women reported complete health examinations and 959 improved their postures.

Negro farm families also followed extension recommendations for maintaining health. In Arkansas alone 2,002 home premises were

cleaned up during the year, 88 dilapidated and unsightly buildings were torn down, 53 faulty chimneys were repaired, 123 drainage problems were solved, and 61 houses were screened.

RELIEF ACTIVITIES

Depression, unemployment, drought, and in some cases insect pests brought actual want and suffering to rural families as well as to city families, during 1931. Extension workers themselves and the organizations of rural people formed through extension activities and for extension purposes, have taken an important part in relieving distress and destitution in the country.

These workers and organizations not only attacked relief problems directly, but cooperated widely with the Red Cross and with other relief agencies. In Arkansas, as one example, the State home demonstration agent assisted the Red Cross officials in buying \$8,825 worth of tin cans and distributing them to needy families reported by home demonstration agents, so that these families might conserve the food that they were able to produce. The nutrition specialist in the same State outlined at the request of the State Red Cross director a desirable apportionment of available foods and desirable supplementary foods. Missouri agents assisted officials by suggesting the proper weekly distribution to needy families.

Likewise, in North Carolina, the home demonstration staff was asked to take over the entire canning program for the Governor's Council on Unemployment and Relief, and each of 50 home demonstration agents gave an all-day training meeting in canning, in a neighboring county that had no agent. The nutrition specialist in North Carolina prepared for the use of relief workers a circular on low-cost emergency diet. Community home demonstration clubs throughout the State served as centers for gathering information on families needing food or clothing, and the club members helped Red Cross and other agencies by taking care of families in their own neighborhoods. They held sewing bees, made new garments, patched old ones, and renovated and cleaned others.

South Carolina reported similar activities, and clubs in that State raised money for destitute families. West Virginia extension workers launched a "Raise something; save something" campaign, and distributed 1,200 copies of a plan for an adequate garden that could be planted with the seeds distributed by the Red Cross. Ohio agents trained volunteer relief workers in the fundamentals of food and clothing needs, and established a canning kitchen at Columbus, where 18,000 quarts of food were canned for distribution by relief agencies. All services and most of the supplies were donated, and the enterprise became a city-wide cooperative endeavor. The Vermont extension specialist in nutrition cooperated with the overseers of the poor, and the State leader supervised the preservation of the surplus food supplies.

In South Dakota, where drought and grasshoppers damaged crops, extension agents worked with county welfare boards, county commissioners, and special relief agencies. Extension workers held clothing-remodeling clinics and food-economy meetings at trading centers. They prepared and distributed leaflets on washing and

carding home-grown wool, gave soap-making demonstrations in 40 counties, and held food clinics and gave instructions in the use of home-grown wheat, home-made sauerkraut and hominy, and in meat canning and curing. Georgia held garden and canning institutes in the drought area, in cooperation with the Red Cross.

In North Dakota members of home demonstration clubs made surveys of clothing needs and acted as Red Cross agents in distributing food and supplies while extension workers gave information on low-cost diets and helped to plan food distribution to families receiving county or Red Cross aid. They also gave much time to the organization of relief committees, conducted 2-day schools in remodeling clothes, and supplemented their regular work with demonstrations and publicity on the production, storage, and use of home-grown food products.

Hawaii reported that all home demonstration agents assisted in the health clinics sponsored by the board of health. Home demonstration staffs in all States served on emergency relief committees, prepared low-cost menus and market lists which could be used by relief organizations and individuals, and gave demonstrations in renovating clothing and preserving foods.

Equally general were the direct relief activities of extension workers and rural organizations. Examples occur in reports from nearly all States. Many county extension programs in New York included efforts to obtain at least part-time work for the unemployed. The New York State Federation of Home Bureaus cooperated with the State farm bureau in shipping 64 carloads of farm products and clothing to drought sufferers. Indiana extension workers gave canning demonstrations for unemployed in two stone-quarry counties where an interpreter had to explain the instructions. An Iowa county provided a truck which carried a feed grinder over the county to grind home-grown wheat for food. Members of home demonstration clubs in South Carolina raised money for destitute families. Agents in many States held all-day canning meetings at which rural women canned supplies to be used in hot school lunches, and in many counties the home demonstration agents supervised the hot-lunch projects.

URBAN UNEMPLOYED AIDED

Extension assistance was given not only to rural people but in numerous cases to unemployed urban families and individuals. Home demonstration work was carried on in seven cities during the year as a continuation of war-time activities. Such work is financed locally and not by the Extension Service. State home demonstration leaders assisted in planning it, and aid was given by specialists. The principal activities in cities consisted of instruction in economical purchasing, planning inexpensive meals, and renovation of clothing and equipment. General demonstration meetings, office and telephone consultations, local-leader instruction, and extensive publicity service through newspapers, radio, and exhibits, were the principal means of giving information. Agents also cooperated with commercial and relief agencies in locating and assisting those in need of instruction or relief. They prepared low-cost diet recommendations for relief agencies.

METHODS OF PRESENTING EXTENSION INFORMATION

Faced with new and unusual circumstances and demands, extension workers during the year developed improved technic in acquiring, understanding, and distributing information, particularly economic data relating to production adjustments and practices.

One- and two-day conferences of small groups of agents facing similar agricultural problems have been used as preliminary steps in organizing information for presentation. After they, themselves, have become fully informed, county workers in many sections have prepared material with charts, interpretations, and local subject matter on the present agricultural situation; characteristics of periods of falling prices, together with information on how best to meet such situations; better farm organization and management with specific examples of things farmers are doing and data taken from actual farm records; better practices among farm home makers in periods of falling prices; and specific instances of how farm home makers are meeting the situation, with data taken from home accounts.

LOCAL SUPPORT GIVEN

The next step in acquiring and obtaining a wider understanding of available information has been to set up a county extension program. To formulate such a program representative people of the county are brought together to study the local situation and to determine how the information available can best be adapted to their use. These people constitute the membership of the county program and policy committees and select the community project leaders through whom the program and the recommendations it carries must be presented to the people of each community in the county. Necessarily, the committee members and the project leaders must be interested in the work, must have ability, and must be willing to give the time and effort required to obtain definite results. Operators of successful farms, and persons whose judgment is respected, usually are chosen. They come from variously located communities, represent all types of farming in the county, and are thoroughly familiar with them. The local farmers' organizations also are represented in such groups.

Communities having extension programs numbered 67,536 for the year, and there were 3,755 county associations fostering extension work. These county associations had 818,221 members.

In the various States, the number of persons organized into groups for extension purposes, and the number of such groups, showed decided increases over the numbers for 1930. To further the usefulness of home demonstration work, there were 38,358 clubs or other groups of farm women, and the membership in these groups totaled 760,171. The increases in the number of home demonstration groups ranged from 11 to 42 percent, and the increases in membership from 12 to 21 percent. North Dakota, for example, reported an increase of 11 percent in the number of home demonstration groups, and 12 percent in membership. Home demonstration agents in that State are now reported as reaching 30 percent of the women who might be expected ultimately to become interested in home demonstration work. Indiana reported 167 new groups of the sort, and 5,833 more members than in 1930. Texas reported 258 more home demonstration clubs and estimated that each home demonstration club member

helped five other women to improve their home-making practices. Virginia reported an increase of 484 home demonstration clubs or 42.3 percent. Michigan reported 147 new communities served in 1931. New Hampshire has had a gain in the number of home demonstration clubs each year, including 1931.

For the purpose of carrying on 4-H club work, there were 60,781 junior clubs, with 890,374 farm boys and girls as members. This was an 8 percent increase over the 1930 enrollment, and does not include 1,189 groups organized for extension work with rural young people above club age. In these latter groups there were 19,639 members.

In home demonstration work and in 4-H club work, organization into groups for extension purposes is more apparent than it is among men, because the extension projects of farm home makers and of club members lend themselves more readily to the organized program than do the production and economic activities of adult farmers. Extension progress among men is more easily measured in such terms as the number of demonstrations, meetings, and new practices adopted, than in figures on membership in extension organizations.

Organization among men has, however, been highly significant when on the basis of commodity groups or highly specialized subject matter. An illustration is the effectiveness of dairy herd-improvement associations in collecting and disseminating information on successful dairying. In the 17 Eastern States the number of such associations increased from 283 in 1930, with 124,072 cows tested, to 293 associations and 130,176 cows tested in 1931. In the 16 North Central States, however, there was a decrease of 145 associations, although testers' conferences in 8 States were attended by the extension specialists. Among 11 Western and 4 Gulf States, all except Nevada have one or more dairy herd-improvement associations, but lack of money has caused a 21 percent decrease in membership and a 13 percent decrease in the number of cows tested. Because California divided some of its large associations, the number of associations in the western and Gulf districts increased 23 percent during the year.

In all States 4-H clubs have also proved successful agencies for disseminating dairy information, especially on improving the quality of products, thus stabilizing markets and increasing consumption.

RURAL LEADERSHIP UTILIZED

The development of leadership among rural people is evident in the fact that 377,027 rural men, women, and older young people acted as volunteer leaders in extension organizations during the year. Of these, 150,560 were men leaders in adult work, 128,073 were women leaders in adult work, 24,548 were men leaders in junior work, 43,930 were women leaders in junior work, and 29,916 were older boys and girls, doing leaders' work in junior clubs. Demonstrations, schools, meetings, exhibits, and other means of passing on helpful knowledge to neighbors, have been cheerfully and successfully handled by rural workers.

Two examples of the gains in local leadership made among rural women during the year are offered by Virginia, which had a gain of 71.6 percent in this field, as compared with the figure for 1930, and New York, which reported 2,000 more local women leaders in 1931 than in 1930.

Reports on 4-H club work show a particularly gratifying increase in the number of local leaders' associations organized on a county basis. In such associations the leaders pool their ideas, consider their common problems, and take united action. Because of them the leaders have assumed more responsibility for the 4-H club program and have achieved better results. During 1931 leadership training was given in many States to older 4-H club members who participated in junior leadership projects, profited by the club officers' training schools, served as project captains or assistant club leaders, and gained experience as members of such organizations as county club councils, county executive committees, and service clubs.

DEMONSTRATIONS CONVINCE

During the year extension workers reported using many different channels of approach to farm people, seeking first to interest, then to inform, and finally to encourage them to take action along the lines which research has shown to be sound and effective under present conditions.

County extension agents showed a consistent tendency toward more definite planning and wider use of result demonstrations as a means of localizing extension recommendations in a concrete and convincing form. The records on these demonstrations were systematically obtained by agents and the results put before the people of the county. To make known the facts obtained through the demonstrations, every channel of approach was used—tours, newspaper articles, circular letters, general meetings, radio talks.

MEETINGS, INSTITUTES, AND SCHOOLS

Meetings, institutes, and extension schools have been used effectively. Extension schools were generally used as a teaching method in practically all lines of extension work. Single meetings and series of meetings also were widely employed in disseminating all types of extension information. Examples are available in many States.

Horticultural extension schools have given especially satisfactory results, as exemplified in Kansas, where horticultural specialists spent 50 days on such schools—22 garden schools, 66 landscape schools, and 44 leader-training schools, with 7,256 persons attending. Likewise, in Missouri, 1,796 persons attended 27 orchard schools.

Schools and meetings were utilized also in teaching the preparation, curing, and canning of meat and other foods, in summarizing and analyzing farm records, in spreading knowledge on the terracing of soil to prevent erosion, and in numerous other activities. Two counties in California held home-furnishing institutes. One covered financing, building, landscaping, and furnishing the home, child welfare, and home health. The Georgia home-furnishing specialist held a series of eight meetings on "making the house a home."

Farmers' institutes were officially conducted as a state-wide activity in nine States, the same number of States which held institutes the previous year, although Kansas took the place of Georgia in the list.

The States conducting farmers' institutes held an aggregate of 2,587 institutes covering 3,556 days and comprising 8,150 sessions attended by 1,372,746 persons. The instruction at these institutes

was given by 720 persons, of whom 117 were members of the extension force, 63 from experiment-station staffs, 36 from State department of agriculture personnel, and 346 from outside sources. Those from outside sources were mostly practicing farmers and farm women. The cost of these institutes was \$159,958.44, of which \$92,989.01 was from State appropriations for farmers' institute work and \$66,969.43 from local contributions.

TOURS AND CAMPS

Tours, on which rural people visited demonstrations, were popular in all States, numbering 9,851 for the year. Minnesota, for example, held 422 tours, with 19,243 persons making them. Nine counties in Washington held "better-homes" tours.

Camps, although to a considerable extent recreational in purpose, have proved to be good places at which to give information to farm men and women, boys and girls. This is exemplified in camps held in Ohio for farm women where various handicrafts have been successfully taught and in Missouri, where the extension entomologists cooperated with 4-H club leaders in presenting a study of insects at 10 district and county camps for boys and girls. There were 895 camps conducted for farm women and 2,790 for 4-H club members in 1931.

PUBLICATIONS, CIRCULAR LETTERS, AND NEWS STORIES

Publications issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and by State agricultural colleges to the number of 8,203,294 were distributed by extension workers to supplement information supplied at meetings and in individual conferences with farmers and farm women. Practically all county workers maintain supplies of Federal and State publications in their offices for distribution, and specialists utilize such bulletins and other publications in carrying out their projects. An example of the helpfulness of publications in educational campaigns conducted to meet emergency situations is afforded in the foods and nutrition work of the past year. Extension workers were supplied with timely bulletins, charts, circulars, and newspaper releases from the Bureau of Home Economics on low-cost menus and diets, spending the food dollar, child feeding, canning methods, food preparation, and food values. These publications were supplemented in many States by other material issued by the State colleges and prepared by their specialists.

During 1931 the office of Cooperative Extension Work issued the following printed publications: Protect Yourself from Pellagra; Extension Work in Cooperative Marketing, 1929; Cooperative Extension Work, 1929; Adequate Diets for Families with Limited Incomes; Motion Pictures of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1931; and Getting the Most for Your Food Money. Twenty-seven new titles were added to the numbered series of mimeographed Extension Service circulars.

Circular letters were used freely by county extension workers as a means of presenting information, some 274,000 such letters having been prepared on a great variety of subjects. These presented the results of demonstrations on farm and home management and practice.

The columns of local newspapers were found by extension workers to be the most effective channel for presenting to a wide audience helpful information on how farmers and farm women could improve or were improving their ways of doing things. News stories announced demonstrations and meetings, recounted the success of farmers who had followed extension practices, and presented the vital facts about extension recommendations. They were used to stir up interest in recommended practices and to stimulate their readers to apply to extension workers for detailed recommendations which could not be published in full in news stories. Perhaps more progress has been made in the effective use of the news story in extension teaching, than in any other device employed. Newspaper editors are, for the most part, aware of the news value of such information and are receptive to news releases and regular contributions from extension personnel. Nearly 500,000 news items relative to extension activities and results were prepared for the press.

The preparation of news items by county extension workers was supplemented in most States by a well-organized news service to all papers in the State. Such services are maintained by the State extension editors on the basis of reports and data supplied by county extension workers and specialists. In cooperation with the Press Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, which is constantly in touch with the national press associations and syndicates, daily and weekly papers, farm journals, correspondence, and free-lance writers, the general public was kept informed about national and regional aspects of extension activity.

Particularly helpful in presenting extension information to the public were news photographs supplied by both the Federal and the State extension services. These photographs were in constant demand for use in the rotogravure sections of Sunday papers; to illustrate articles in the magazine sections, farm pages, special columns or news columns of newspapers; or to accompany stories prepared for farm journals and other magazines.

RADIO

In the rapid distribution of information in connection with special services and emergencies, radio broadcasts have proved especially valuable. For example, in an interstate spray service organized by Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, results of observations on insect and disease development were assembled and broadcast every other day for the benefit of orchardists. Ohio, too, has used radio broadcasts in its spray service for a number of years. Radio talks have been much used by foods and nutrition workers in emergency areas to reach the greatest possible number of people with information. County extension workers have given 5,539 radio talks from local stations during the year.

Preparatory to putting into effect a new system of coordinating Federal and State subject-matter information for use in radio programs, sponsored by the State agricultural colleges and the Department, 18 States were visited by the Federal radio extension specialist during the year, and conferences were held with State extension officials and managers of radio stations located in the States visited.

These field activities resulted in the completion of definite arrangements for the correlation of radio broadcasting in 12 States. Seven other States which had been visited late in the previous fiscal year also adopted the new plan, making a total of 19 States in the co-ordinated system.

One of the high lights of the year was the establishment on July 25, 1931, of a monthly network broadcast featuring primarily extension activities with farm men and women. This monthly program was begun to satisfy many requests that had been received from county extension agents, supervisors, and directors for a national radio program maintained essentially for adults. The plan followed was to bring before the microphone county extension agents, local leaders, supervisors, specialists, directors, members of the Department staff, and farm men and women to discuss extension work and the results it accomplished. From the start, the new program met with widespread approval. During the year 22 States provided speakers for the program. Seventeen extension talks given were concerned with agricultural matters, 13 with home-economics matters, and 5 with general extension matters. The speakers included 2 Congressmen, 3 presidents of universities, 3 State extension directors, 12 county extension agents, 4 farm men and women, 6 Department staff members, and 2 other persons.

The monthly national 4-H club network presentation was continued by the Department in cooperation with State extension divisions. The programs were broadcast on the first Saturday of each month over a national network on 59 radio stations associated with the National Broadcasting Co. The second annual achievement-day radio program, broadcast on November 7, 1931, was the climax of this series of 4-H club presentations. The achievement-day program was one in which the Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges joined in celebrating the completion of the year's 4-H activities. The first and last 15-minute periods of the hour's program were organized by the Department and broadcast over the entire network of 54 radio stations; the intervening 30-minute period was arranged by each of the 41 States cooperating and broadcast only from the local station. One of the most valuable and most popular features of the monthly 4-H broadcasts was the music-appreciation period, during which a series of compositions was played by the United States Marine Band.

EXHIBITS

Exhibits prepared for State and county fairs and similar events, and displayed in the windows of stores, offices, and banks, proved effective in attracting attention, conveying basic facts, and stimulating requests for additional and more detailed information.

Foods and nutrition workers in Texas and Arkansas prepared exhibits consisting of a year's supply of canned food for a family. The exhibits were set up on shelves and displayed in banks, stores, and offices. Missouri prepared an exhibit entitled "A Canned Meal" for the State fair. Soup, meat, vegetables, salad, and dessert that had been canned, were used in the exhibit.

VISUAL AIDS

Within recent years the value of illustrative material for presenting clearly and quickly extension information and instruction has become generally understood by extension workers. More and more such visual media as photographs, cartoons, charts, graphs, posters, maps, diagrams, film strips, lantern slides, motion pictures, and exhibits are being utilized to strengthen the information supplied through publications, newspapers, lectures, and other forms of extending the results of successful demonstrations.

Motion pictures, some of them obtained from the Federal Extension Service, others made in the States or locally, were used in a large number of projects and campaigns. There was a decided increase in agents' use of film strips. Many such strips are composed of local pictures, supplemented by those from State and Federal offices. Maine extension workers, for example, made and used a film strip on labor-saving methods of dish washing. Charts, posters, and slogans had their places in furthering extension programs. Charts are being used increasingly in interpreting economic information, including market and price trends and production statistics.

Extension workers were assisted by the Federal and State extension services in the preparation and use of such visual aids as film strips, lantern slides, photographs, posters, window displays, and illustrated circular letters. The Federal Extension Service maintains facilities for supplying agents upon request with all types of illustrative material for their teaching work. This service was utilized freely by agents who were not in a position to prepare their own illustrative aids or who wished to supplement their localized visual material with material of a more general nature. As a part of this service, instruction in the selection, preparation, and use of illustrative material and the fundamentals of extension photography was given to extension workers in seven States during the year. In these States instructive talks were made before groups of specialists and agents and conferences were arranged with individual workers requesting more detailed information about the technic of staging and taking good extension pictures.

CAMPAIGNS

Campaigns used to push various extension projects combined all the different vehicles for conveying information. Ordinarily such campaigns were based upon a series of meetings at which specialists and county workers and local cooperators gave the information. News articles, posters, and circular letters were used to announce these meetings and to present the facts that warranted interest in them. Motion pictures, film strips, slogans, and other devices were used in connection with the meetings, and follow-up work was done through news articles, circular letters, and tours on which the results were observed.

Home demonstration workers in particular made considerable use of slogans in reaching the interest of individuals. Colorado used "Stretching the Dollar" as its food-selection slogan, "Shop in Your Own Back Yard", and "Plant, Preserve, and Prosper." New York's slogan, "Store Summer's Wealth for Winter's Health," stimulated home canning. Delaware's home-management slogan was "Use What You Have" and New York's, for the same line of work, "Save

an Hour and a Mile a Day." Home-beautification slogans were "Beautify With What You Have", "Shop in Your Attic", and "Keeping up Appearances."

Many special and unique information devices other than those that have been enumerated, were developed and used by extension workers under special conditions and to meet particular demands.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

The Extension Service Review, a monthly periodical issued by the Federal Extension Service and directed to the interests of extension workers, which was established in May 1930 entered its second year. Its primary purpose has been to keep extension workers throughout the country informed of results accomplished in extension work and the methods employed to obtain these results. The first year of the Review was largely one of experiment to ascertain the type of material most desirable and the best methods of presenting it. During 1931, considerable progress was made in evolving improved standards of make-up and typography and better ideals of service and information. In the last half of the year, particular attention was directed toward obtaining and publishing in the Review a larger number of stories of extension accomplishment in individual counties. It was believed that in this way the county extension agents, who constitute the bulk of the readers of the Review, would obtain much more benefit from the results and methods described than if the information were presented on the basis of State or interstate accomplishment in specialized fields.

PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT

Extension workers are showing increased interest in graduate courses in extension education which will contribute to their professional growth. The summer-session courses in extension initiated by the University of Wisconsin in 1929 and continued through 1931, are examples of such graduate courses.

In addition to special courses in agricultural journalism and agricultural economics, four courses in extension education were offered in Wisconsin. M. C. Wilson, of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, gave two courses; Mary Rokahr of the same office gave one course; and W. W. Clark, of the Wisconsin Extension Service, gave one course. Extension workers from 10 States attended.

Another typical opportunity for professional improvement in extension work was provided by Cornell University, which continued in 1931 the series of special courses first offered during the 1930 summer session. The 1931 courses in psychology for extension workers, and the course in the philosophy of extension education, were given by members of the resident faculty of the university. Utah, likewise, held a special 2-week school for extension workers during the summer of 1931. H. W. Hochbaum and C. R. Arnold of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work gave the courses in methods of extension teaching and in program building. In 1931 Oregon gave two graduate courses for home demonstration workers—one in general extension methods, taught by Claribel Nye of the Oregon Extension Service, and the other in home-management extension, taught by Mary Rokahr of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

The movement, started in 1930, to provide a more efficient Negro extension personnel, was continued in 1931. Two special schools were held at the State colleges for Negroes at Petersburg, Va., and Pine Bluff, Ark. The Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago continued its financial help, appropriating \$27,000 in addition to the \$20,000 given in 1930. Approximately 250 of the 325 Negro extension agents and supervisors attended the schools.

As heretofore, these special schools were made possible by a co-operative arrangement among the Federal and State extension services, the white and Negro land-grant institutions of the Southern States, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund. J. A. Evans, associate chief, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, was adviser for the schools, and E. H. Shinn of the division of extension studies and teaching had active charge of organizing and directing them. The teaching staff was composed of both white and Negro teachers and extension workers from the South. Short unit courses in extension methods, supervision, farm management, cooperative marketing, dairying, farm engineering, health and sanitation, and meat cutting and curing were offered.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The Office of Cooperative Extension Work continued under the direction of C. B. Smith, who was designated assistant director of extension work on January 11, 1932, and J. A. Evans, associate chief.

Through the cooperation of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, T. S. Thorfinnson assisted in economics extension work in the States. L. M. Vaughan rendered similar service through the cooperation of the New York State College of Agriculture of Cornell University. D. W. Watkins, who performed valuable service in economics extension work in the States during the year, returned to South Carolina March 4, 1932, to resume his duties as assistant director at Clemson Agricultural College.

In cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, K. F. Warner was employed July 1, 1931, to carry on meat extension work.

C. H. Schopmeyer, senior agriculturist, who had devoted the major part of his life to agricultural education, died February 2, 1932. Mr. Schopmeyer had contributed largely to efficient methods of extension teaching in the States. Shortly before his death he was making studies of the managerial responsibilities of farm home makers and effective methods of conducting 4-H club work.

I. W. Hill, agriculturist in charge of boys' and girls' club work in the Southern States, retired July 1, 1932, under the terms of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932. Dr. Hill entered the department June 17, 1912, and had a large share in the development of 4-H club work during the ensuing 20 years.

Alan Dailey was employed during the year in cooperation with the Office of Information as specialist in extension information through radio. B. W. Ellis, director of extension in Connecticut, was on leave during the year to take advanced work at the University of California. A. W. Manchester had charge of the work in his absence. W. B. Mercier, who had been in extension work since 1909 and had served as director of the extension service in Louisiana since 1928, relinquished that position November 1, 1931, when he was designated as director emeritus and adviser by the president of Louisiana State

University. J. W. Bateman succeeded him as director of extension. Arthur E. Anderson, director of extension work in South Dakota since 1925, resigned August 15, 1931, and was succeeded by C. Larsen, dean of agriculture.

RESEARCH IN EXTENSION EDUCATION

State extension workers are coming to see the importance of making provisions in yearly plans for systematic collection of information on important extension problems. With decreased funds for extension purposes, administrative and supervisory officers feel as never before the need for a body of scientific data as an aid in making adjustments and increasing the efficiency of the Extension Service. The Federal Office of Cooperative Extension Work, through its division of extension studies and teaching, has for several years given encouragement and material aid to this effort. The cumulative findings of the division's research activities in cooperation with State extension services are beginning to exert a noticeable and far-reaching effect upon extension teaching in the field. Scientific information on such teaching is quietly and steadily replacing personal opinions. This is shown by the frequent reference to such research data in reports and other extension literature, in public utterances of extension workers, and in extension-conference programs.

Several cooperative field studies were made during the past year with the purpose of obtaining scientific information on extension methods. Perhaps the most significant study completed during the year was that on the functions and activities of supervisors of county agents. This study was made possible by the loan of the services of W. W. Clark, assistant county agent leader, by the Wisconsin Extension Service. The study focuses attention on that key group of extension supervisors largely responsible for maintaining a satisfactory standard of accomplishment by county extension workers. It was approached from the viewpoints of both supervisory officers and county extension workers, 143 of the former and 514 of the latter contributing information. It is hoped that the report will arouse more interest in the creative possibilities of supervision.

The Arkansas Extension Service is cooperating with the division of extension studies and teaching in a study of the work of subject-matter specialists, along the same lines as the study of supervision.

A study of the clothing practices of 95 representative farm homes in Ford County, Kans., furnished valuable data on the amount of home sewing being done in farm homes, as well as a review of the accomplishments of extension work in clothing. Women in 54 percent of the homes studied reported the practical use of extension information on clothing. The study showed that most of the new garments made were dresses and underwear for women and children, while remodeling was almost entirely limited to women's and children's dresses. Approximately 13 percent of the families reported making or remodeling coats and suits for children. Sewing machines and pressing boards were found in nearly all homes. There were dress forms in approximately one fourth of the homes. The complete report of the study has been mimeographed and distributed to the State workers most closely concerned with extension work in clothing.

Information from representative farm homes in Ford County on effectiveness of extension work in health and sanitation has been collected and tabulated, but no report has been issued.

During the year 639 farm records on legume growing and extension work in legumes, obtained in three Missouri counties in 1930, were completely tabulated, and a tentative report has been drafted.

A series of studies of methods used by Negro extension supervisors and county agricultural and home demonstration agents was undertaken during the year. The studies dealt with means and agencies used in developing programs and plans of work, in carrying out the plans of work, and in measuring and evaluating the results.

During the year the comparative analysis of agricultural and home-economics news in representative weekly and daily papers was continued. The analysis was started in 1930 in cooperation with the division of visual instruction and editorial work of the Extension Service and the Office of Information. In 1930 the amount and kinds of information on agriculture, home economics, and 4-H club work, carried in representative papers in all sections of the country during 1930, were studied. In 1931 the information carried in 1914 in corresponding issues of the same papers in the Eastern and North Central States was analyzed.

During the year the committee on instruction in agriculture, home economics, and mechanic arts, of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, completed a study of the status of vocational and educational guidance above the freshman level in land-grant institutions. E. H. Shinn, of the division of extension studies and teaching, is chairman of this committee.

Doctor Shinn served, also, as general secretary of the land-grant college committee reviewing the objectives, relationships, and accomplishments of 4-H club work.

NEW STUDIES OF 4-H CLUB WORK

Nearly all studies of the value of 4-H club work heretofore made are of two types, both of which have serious weaknesses as researches. One type makes a comparison between 4-H club members and non-members in the same area, without proper consideration of the factors that determine club membership; the other type draws deductions from study of club members only, without adequate knowledge of corresponding groups of young people in areas where no club work has been done.

To avoid both weaknesses, comparable information was obtained about 591 rural young persons between the ages of 12 and 25 in sample areas of two counties in New York. In one county intensive 4-H club work has been carried on for some 12 years; in the other, practically no club work had been done until within the past two years. Significant information on the status of young people under these contrasting conditions has been obtained, but must be verified by repeating the study to show that the trends revealed are not accidental.

PRODUCTION OF EXHIBITS

During the year the Office of Exhibits, J. W. Hiscox, chief, conducted exhibits at 64 fairs and expositions throughout the United States. This is 10 fewer exhibitions than were held the previous year, probably because of the generally adverse economic situation and the fact that several fairs, usually cooperators in the department program, were not held. Of the 64 Department exhibitions, 37 were at State, interstate, and international fairs, as compared with 46 the year before. No less than a carload of material was shown at each exhibition, and 19 carload exhibition groups were utilized. Each group occupies approximately 175 lineal feet of display space.

The plan of cooperating with State and interstate fairs in exhibits remained the same as it has been for several years. Under this arrangement the Department furnished the exhibits and provided personnel for management and demonstration at the fairs. Each participating fair deposited in advance its prorated share of transportation cost; provided exposition space and storage for shipping containers, drayage, and labor for unloading and reloading cars; janitor, watchman, electrical, and other services required for a creditable display.

A total of \$137,654.72 was expended for exhibit activities during the year. Of this amount \$129,870 came from an appropriation for exhibits at State, interstate, and international fairs, and \$7,784.72 was contributed by 56 organizations in 33 States and the District of Columbia to cover the cost of moving the exhibits they wished to display.

No important personnel changes were made. The personnel engaged in exhibit work at the end of the year numbered 29 in Washington and 13 in Alexandria, Va., where the warehouse is located. Six temporary workers were employed for different periods.

During the year 31 new exhibits were designed and built, 17 were revised, and 148 were renovated. Compared with this work in previous years fewer exhibits were built, but the average size of the exhibits was greater, and a larger proportion used some form of motion.

Four units of a comprehensive group of exhibits on wool were completed and shown a number of times in the fall. These were: Wool Situation, Wool Yields Can be Increased by Breeding and Culling, Breeds of Sheep—Grades of Wool, and Wool the Year Round. Plans for the complete wool exhibit include 8 units. The remaining units will be added to the group when opportunity exists.

Plans were developed for a large cotton exhibit consisting of 10 units, and construction work has been started on the following: Spacing Cotton Plants, Saving Cotton from Insects, Feeding Cotton Plants, Cotton Farming for a Living, and Cotton Situation. The exhibit Good Cotton—A Community Problem, which deals with selection of varieties and which was built some years ago, will become a part of this group. Plans have been prepared for exhibits on Cotton Utilization, Cotton Marketing Information, Cotton Farm Power, and Cotton Publications—Information. When completed this group will be equal in size to a State-fair group and will take care of the demand that has existed for some years for comprehensive information on cotton production and marketing.

At the end of the year construction was also under way on the special exhibit emphasizing crop diversification, keeping of farm records, growing alfalfa, and raising livestock. In presenting these subjects advantage is taken of the present interest in George Washington, and it is pointed out that the agricultural principles and farming methods shown were practiced by George Washington on his farms at and near Mount Vernon. This exhibit has historical interest and employs sound, movement, and light in presenting the message effectively.

A demand for single exhibits and small groups of exhibits at farmers' weeks, poultry shows, and similar occasions has made it advisable to revise certain existing exhibits and to design new exhibits so that when packed for shipment they will be compact and light in weight. The rebuilding of two of the Egg Factory exhibits reduced the weight of each from approximately 1,800 pounds to 600 pounds. The greatly reduced transportation charges on the revised exhibits has made it possible for them to be shown at a number of places where they could not otherwise have gone.

Continued study has been given to making educational exhibits more interesting. An effort is now being made to present agricultural information in such a way that it will get the message to the farmer and at the same time be of interest to the general fair visitor. This principle is exemplified in the exhibit, *The Pig Cafeteria*. The information in this exhibit was of value principally to persons who raise hogs, but the method of presentation, which included a model of a pig carrying a tray in a cafeteria, was of interest to all types of visitors. The exhibit attracted twice as much attention as other exhibits of approximately the same class shown under similar conditions.

Assistance given to bureaus and offices within the Department in developing small exhibits and demonstration material has markedly increased. This assistance includes planning suggestions, engineering help, art work, lettering, and modeling. Assistance was given to the Departments of the Interior, Commerce, and Justice through the loan of exhibit material and furniture and through advice in planning exhibits.

PRODUCTION OF MOTION PICTURES

During the year the Office of Motion Pictures, Raymond Evans, chief, prepared 15 new motion pictures, of which 14 were silent and 1 had sound effects. Sixty prints on 35-millimeter stock and 31 prints on 16-millimeter stock were provided for distribution.

Altogether, 2,754 shipments of 5,219 subjects totaling 8,219 reels were made to borrowers during the year. Of these shipments 1,571 were made to extension workers. It was necessary to decline 727 applications for the loan of films because those requested were not available. Educational institutions, foreign governments, commercial firms, and the like purchased 244 copies of films. It is estimated that approximately 5,000,000 persons viewed Department motion-picture films that were borrowed or purchased during the year.

An increase in demand for 16-millimeter (narrow-width) films was indicated during the year. These narrow-width pictures are more

suitable for small audiences, since the equipment for their projection is less bulky and the films themselves are considerably smaller and lighter than the standard films.

During the year a more rigid system of inspecting films was begun, to prevent marred or mutilated films from being sent out on loan. This improved inspection service is expected to result in increased satisfaction to users of Department films. A sound-recording studio was fitted up during May. This studio is now photographing scenes and recording sounds simultaneously, and is equipped to project sound film either in the permanent projection room or on portable equipment in the field.

The personnel of the Office of Motion Pictures numbered 25 at the close of the year. This staff was augmented by an assistant in motion-picture production, a film editor, and a messenger who were employed temporarily for different periods during the year.

PRODUCTION OF FILM STRIPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND OTHER VISUAL AIDS

The Extension Service continued to produce film strips, lantern slides, photographs, and other visual aids for the use of extension workers, as a part of the informational and instructional material prepared by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work in its division of visual instruction and editorial work. Seventeen new film-strip series were produced, and three old series were revised. New series were completed on the following subjects: Farm Dairy Houses, Some Methods of Estimating Milk Quality by Bacterial Tests,² Plows and Plowing,² 4-H Club Songs, Roadside Marketing,² Good Equipment Saves Time and Energy,² Wool—Shearing and Preparation of Fleece,² Growing Healthy Pullets,² George Washington the Farmer, The Herediscop and the Proved-Sire Work, Father of the Land We Love,² Maryland Agents Organize Their Own Film Strips, Helping Negroes to Become Better Farmers, Turkey Production, Protect Small Grain Crops from Black Stem Rust, Control of the Sweet-potato Weevil,² and Livable Living Rooms.² Fifteen States were assisted in the preparation of 23 film-strip negatives.

The number of film strips of Department series purchased for field use during the fiscal year 1931-32 was 4,550 as compared with 8,500 purchased the previous year. However, most of this reduction was accounted for by a smaller demand from school teachers. Extension workers, on the other hand, bought almost as many strips as in the fiscal year 1930-31.

Twelve new glass-slide series were issued and five were revised during the year. A total of 379 shipments of glass slides were made to borrowers in the States, or a reduction of about 52 percent from the 787 made in the previous year. The figures for shipments during the past 4 years indicate that the trend is rapidly away from the use of glass slides. Undoubtedly, the many advantages of film strips are gaining the favor of extension workers and teachers.

An increased effort was made to procure good extension photographs in view of their value in teaching and informational work. The varied

² Also issued as a glass-slide series.

uses to which photographs can be adapted and the dependence of such illustrative material as film strips, lantern slides, posters, exhibits, and window displays upon the availability of first-class pictures made it desirable for Federal, State, and county extension workers to give photography careful consideration. In cooperation with the extension divisions of 12 States, the Department extension photographer obtained more than 900 field photographs illustrating various definite phases of extension work. Extension workers, teachers, authors, and others obtained 24,715 prints and 498 enlargements of photographs available in the library of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

Despite the necessity for economy in expenditures during the year, there was little or no diminution in the number of requests from State workers for aid in the designing and production of illustrative material. State workers were helped with their problems in presenting extension information in visual form. They were given advice on the layout and arrangement of illustrative material for publications, helped in the purchase and use of art materials, and encouraged to use every type of visual aid to strengthen the effectiveness of their teaching efforts. Among the visual aids designed and prepared for Federal, State, and county extension workers and put into use by them during the year were 77 posters, 141 charts, 110 graphs, 110 maps, 213 colored prints, and 22 colored enlargements; 920 colored slides, 5 cartoons, 38 thumb-nail sketches, and 297 drawings and designs.

APPENDIX

RESULTS, 1931

[Funds for extension work are appropriated for fiscal years ending June 30, whereas extension agents are required to prepare their reports for calendar years. For this reason the statements of funds expended are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, and the statistics of results of work done are for the calendar year ended Nov. 30, 1931]

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1931*

| Project or line of work | Reported by county agricultural agents | | Reported by home demonstration agents | | Reported by club agents ¹ | | Total of all lines of work | |
|---|--|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number |
| County associations fostering extension work..... | 2, 036 | 2, 374 | 1, 117 | 1, 273 | 107 | 108 | 3, 260 | 3, 755 |
| Membership in these associations..... | 1, 940 | 522, 325 | 1, 012 | 266, 802 | 104 | 29, 094 | 3, 056 | 818, 221 |
| Communities in counties..... | 2, 465 | 49, 338 | 1, 421 | 41, 605 | 187 | 8, 955 | 4, 073 | 99, 898 |
| Communities with extension program..... | 2, 193 | 34, 124 | 1, 363 | 27, 712 | 153 | 5, 700 | 3, 709 | 67, 536 |
| Voluntary local leaders: | | | | | | | | |
| Men leaders in adult work..... | 2, 302 | 145, 122 | 202 | 5, 100 | 9 | 338 | 2, 513 | 150, 560 |
| Women leaders in adult work..... | 1, 356 | 40, 096 | 1, 261 | 87, 624 | 16 | 353 | 2, 633 | 128, 073 |
| Men leaders in junior work..... | 1, 889 | 19, 439 | 201 | 1, 866 | 190 | 3, 243 | 2, 280 | 24, 548 |
| Women leaders in junior work..... | 1, 422 | 17, 436 | 1, 072 | 19, 658 | 187 | 6, 836 | 2, 681 | 43, 930 |
| Older club boy leaders in junior work..... | 1, 322 | 9, 944 | 124 | 819 | 160 | 1, 069 | 1, 606 | 11, 832 |
| Older club girl leaders in junior work..... | 858 | 5, 796 | 873 | 11, 041 | 152 | 1, 247 | 1, 883 | 18, 084 |
| Clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work..... | 667 | 11, 831 | 1, 400 | 26, 376 | 15 | 151 | 2, 082 | 38, 358 |
| Membership in such clubs or groups..... | 651 | 208, 907 | 1, 380 | 547, 803 | 15 | 3, 461 | 2, 046 | 760, 171 |
| Junior clubs..... | 2, 138 | 29, 585 | 1, 269 | 20, 096 | 199 | 11, 100 | 3, 606 | 60, 781 |
| Enrollment: | | | | | | | | |
| Boys..... | 2, 258 | 281, 430 | 314 | 13, 541 | 206 | 65, 682 | 2, 778 | 360, 653 |
| Girls..... | 1, 601 | 150, 161 | 1, 293 | 300, 776 | 205 | 78, 784 | 3, 099 | 529, 721 |
| Completions: | | | | | | | | |
| Boys..... | 2, 161 | 194, 056 | 289 | 8, 797 | 202 | 49, 475 | 2, 652 | 252, 328 |
| Girls..... | 1, 527 | 113, 867 | 1, 248 | 199, 885 | 200 | 63, 163 | 2, 975 | 376, 915 |
| Club members in school..... | | ² 93 | | ² 95 | | ² 97 | | ² 94 |
| Club members not in school..... | | ² 7 | | ² 5 | | ² 3 | | ² 6 |
| Junior judging teams trained..... | 1, 492 | 8, 041 | 611 | 5, 886 | 177 | 2, 177 | 2, 280 | 16, 104 |
| Junior demonstration teams trained..... | 1, 286 | 13, 554 | 875 | 13, 762 | 154 | 2, 435 | 2, 315 | 29, 751 |
| Groups organized for extension work with rural young people above club age..... | 247 | 695 | 145 | 445 | 35 | 49 | 427 | 1, 189 |
| Memberships in such groups..... | 236 | 10, 816 | 142 | 7, 617 | 29 | 1, 206 | 407 | 19, 639 |
| Farm visits made..... | 2, 567 | 1, 710, 499 | 204 | 28, 899 | 179 | 82, 874 | 2, 950 | 1, 822, 272 |
| Different farms visited..... | 2, 564 | 897, 625 | 204 | 19, 094 | 177 | 43, 831 | 2, 945 | 960, 550 |
| Home visits made..... | 890 | 109, 831 | 1, 437 | 454, 461 | 144 | 38, 593 | 2, 471 | 602, 885 |
| Different homes visited..... | 888 | 72, 158 | 1, 436 | 268, 834 | 141 | 22, 027 | 2, 465 | 363, 019 |
| Office calls..... | 2, 565 | 4, 384, 944 | 1, 431 | 707, 247 | 189 | 64, 663 | 4, 185 | 5, 156, 854 |
| Telephone calls..... | 2, 476 | 2, 321, 436 | 1, 400 | 662, 295 | 184 | 79, 838 | 4, 060 | 3, 063, 569 |
| Time in field..... | | ² 66 | | ² 68 | | ² 66 | | ² 66 |
| Time in office..... | | ² 34 | | ² 32 | | ² 34 | | ² 34 |
| News articles prepared for press..... | 2, 535 | 339, 115 | 1, 410 | 131, 988 | 187 | 19, 404 | 4, 132 | 490, 507 |
| Individual letters written..... | 2, 566 | 3, 278, 230 | 1, 437 | 1, 111, 750 | 192 | 161, 944 | 4, 195 | 4, 551, 924 |
| Different circular letters prepared..... | 2, 510 | 173, 227 | 1, 382 | 86, 805 | 190 | 14, 390 | 4, 082 | 274, 422 |
| Bulletins distributed..... | 2, 504 | 4, 437, 095 | 1, 418 | 3, 359, 128 | 181 | 407, 071 | 4, 103 | 8, 203, 294 |
| Radio talks made..... | 564 | 4, 042 | 313 | 1, 111 | 92 | 386 | 969 | 5, 539 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1931—Continued

| Project or line of work | Reported by county agricultural agents | | Reported by home demonstration agents | | Reported by club agents ¹ | | Total of all lines of work | |
|---|--|------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number |
| Events at which extension exhibits were shown..... | 1,989 | 8,668 | 1,240 | 8,852 | 178 | 2,143 | 3,407 | 19,663 |
| Adult leader-training meetings held..... | 1,548 | 19,561 | 1,052 | 16,339 | 13 | 64 | 2,613 | 35,964 |
| Leaders attending..... | 1,331 | 234,089 | 1,041 | 199,192 | 12 | 1,260 | 2,384 | 434,541 |
| Junior leader-training meetings held..... | 1,536 | 8,751 | 819 | 6,032 | 175 | 1,763 | 2,530 | 16,546 |
| Leaders attending..... | 1,532 | 111,414 | 812 | 73,923 | 175 | 24,180 | 2,519 | 209,517 |
| Method demonstration meetings held..... | 2,423 | 169,740 | 1,413 | 272,030 | 180 | 20,023 | 4,016 | 461,793 |
| Attendance..... | 2,412 | 2,899,238 | 1,410 | 4,801,968 | 180 | 287,381 | 4,002 | 7,988,587 |
| Result demonstration meetings held..... | 1,975 | 43,224 | 837 | 21,847 | 95 | 5,027 | 2,907 | 70,098 |
| Attendance..... | 1,964 | 1,515,000 | 829 | 757,839 | 95 | 114,077 | 2,888 | 2,386,916 |
| Tours conducted..... | 1,891 | 6,816 | 717 | 2,164 | 150 | 871 | 2,758 | 9,851 |
| Attendance..... | 1,874 | 339,646 | 711 | 141,368 | 149 | 29,806 | 2,734 | 510,820 |
| Achievement days held for adults..... | 688 | 1,463 | 796 | 2,222 | 8 | 8 | 1,492 | 3,693 |
| Attendance..... | 686 | 355,030 | 796 | 326,047 | 8 | 3,205 | 1,490 | 684,282 |
| Achievement days held for juniors..... | 1,471 | 6,006 | 919 | 3,661 | 172 | 2,090 | 2,562 | 11,757 |
| Attendance..... | 1,466 | 780,259 | 919 | 373,973 | 172 | 246,131 | 2,557 | 1,400,363 |
| Women's club encampments held..... | 129 | 155 | 531 | 735 | 5 | 5 | 665 | 895 |
| Attendance..... | 118 | 12,059 | 516 | 60,698 | 4 | 307 | 638 | 73,064 |
| Junior club encampments held..... | 1,414 | 1,544 | 776 | 982 | 125 | 264 | 2,315 | 2,790 |
| Attendance..... | 1,363 | 147,044 | 765 | 84,009 | 122 | 17,422 | 2,250 | 248,475 |
| Meetings held by agents..... | 2,423 | 417,566 | 1,413 | 382,328 | 180 | 51,303 | 4,016 | 851,197 |
| Attendance..... | 2,412 | 17,104,752 | 1,410 | 11,539,686 | 180 | 1,642,910 | 4,002 | 30,287,348 |
| Adult meetings held by local leaders not participated in by agent..... | 1,130 | 54,029 | 810 | 57,198 | 12 | 435 | 1,952 | 111,662 |
| Attendance..... | 1,117 | 1,194,047 | 802 | 800,683 | 12 | 8,057 | 1,931 | 2,002,787 |
| Junior meetings held by local leaders not participated in by agent..... | 1,204 | 77,737 | 668 | 49,808 | 147 | 53,275 | 2,019 | 180,820 |
| Attendance..... | 1,197 | 1,270,813 | 662 | 943,270 | 147 | 809,188 | 2,006 | 3,023,271 |
| Corn: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 1,709 | 34,526 | ----- | ----- | 5 | 18 | 1,714 | 34,544 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 1,473 | 37,206 | 7 | 173 | 77 | 2,197 | 1,557 | 39,576 |
| Wheat: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 904 | 8,980 | ----- | ----- | 4 | 9 | 908 | 8,989 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 102 | 568 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 109 | 587 |
| Oats: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 1,036 | 11,042 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 8 | 1,037 | 11,050 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 114 | 775 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 118 | 785 |
| Rye: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 361 | 6,589 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 361 | 6,589 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 9 | 34 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 1 | 10 | 35 |
| Barley: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 572 | 2,681 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 7 | 573 | 2,688 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 52 | 255 | ----- | ----- | 6 | 35 | 58 | 290 |
| Other cereals: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 404 | 4,207 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 404 | 4,207 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 200 | 3,267 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 53 | 208 | 3,322 |
| Alfalfa: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 1,400 | 17,938 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 12 | 1,401 | 17,950 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 73 | 437 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 39 | 84 | 487 |
| Sweetclover: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 825 | 5,065 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 4 | 826 | 5,069 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 21 | 76 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 21 | 76 |
| Clovers (red, alsike, and white): | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 531 | 7,399 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 26 | 532 | 7,425 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 14 | 133 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 2 | 16 | 135 |
| Vetch: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 671 | 17,276 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 2 | 672 | 17,278 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 51 | 460 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 53 | 462 |
| Lespedeza: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 738 | 9,958 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 30 | 739 | 9,988 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 32 | 171 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 32 | 171 |
| Pastures: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 1,316 | 15,125 | ----- | ----- | 3 | 18 | 1,319 | 15,143 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 32 | 245 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 5 | 33 | 250 |
| Soybeans: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 1,074 | 21,027 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 15 | 1,075 | 21,042 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 212 | 1,751 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 216 | 1,766 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1931—Continued

| Project or line of work | Reported by county agricultural agents | | Reported by home demonstration agents | | Reported by club agents | | Total of all lines of work | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number |
| Cowpeas: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 537 | 11, 585 | | | | | 537 | 11, 585 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 126 | 1, 249 | 1 | 6 | | | 127 | 1, 255 |
| Velvetbeans: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 200 | 2, 906 | | | | | 200 | 2, 906 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 10 | 107 | 2 | 9 | | | 12 | 116 |
| Field beans: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 168 | 1, 855 | | | | | 168 | 1, 855 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 57 | 397 | | | 19 | 259 | 76 | 656 |
| Peanuts: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 356 | 4, 342 | 1 | 10 | | | 357 | 4, 352 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 434 | 4, 672 | 2 | 31 | 4 | 86 | 440 | 4, 789 |
| Other legumes and forage crops: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 395 | 4, 279 | | | | | 395 | 4, 279 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 54 | 399 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 59 | 419 |
| Potatoes: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 1, 109 | 15, 427 | 4 | 227 | 3 | 12 | 1, 116 | 15, 666 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 837 | 12, 285 | 7 | 116 | 127 | 4, 057 | 971 | 16, 458 |
| Sweetpotatoes: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 565 | 8, 604 | 2 | 86 | 2 | 16 | 569 | 8, 706 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 481 | 4, 676 | 4 | 63 | 12 | 288 | 497 | 5, 027 |
| Cotton: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 747 | 34, 420 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 749 | 34, 432 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 693 | 17, 909 | 3 | 43 | 4 | 340 | 700 | 18, 292 |
| Tobacco: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 294 | 5, 417 | | | 1 | 4 | 295 | 5, 421 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 211 | 5, 099 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 58 | 214 | 5, 158 |
| Other special crops: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 221 | 2, 795 | | | | | 221 | 2, 795 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 107 | 841 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 104 | 114 | 948 |
| Home gardens: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 624 | 37, 785 | 675 | 76, 833 | 5 | 288 | 1, 304 | 114, 906 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 712 | 16, 858 | 665 | 64, 252 | 154 | 14, 005 | 1, 531 | 95, 115 |
| Market gardens: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 624 | 10, 031 | 179 | 12, 630 | 2 | 9 | 805 | 22, 670 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 206 | 2, 453 | 109 | 5, 899 | 43 | 356 | 358 | 8, 708 |
| Beautifying home grounds: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 665 | 7, 499 | 676 | 36, 110 | 4 | 114 | 1, 345 | 43, 723 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 150 | 4, 340 | 433 | 37, 764 | 52 | 1, 996 | 635 | 44, 100 |
| Tree fruits: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 1, 166 | 17, 793 | 124 | 5, 259 | 2 | 9 | 1, 292 | 23, 061 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 108 | 528 | 85 | 2, 543 | 16 | 51 | 209 | 3, 122 |
| Bush and small fruits: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 386 | 2, 982 | 122 | 5, 786 | | | 508 | 8, 768 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 86 | 776 | 90 | 3, 205 | 41 | 339 | 217 | 4, 320 |
| Grapes: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 421 | 2, 423 | 104 | 1, 446 | 1 | 10 | 526 | 3, 879 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 22 | 119 | 69 | 907 | 1 | 1 | 92 | 1, 027 |
| Forestry: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 716 | 6, 411 | 7 | 167 | 5 | 16 | 728 | 6, 594 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 159 | 3, 104 | 11 | 554 | 93 | 4, 219 | 263 | 7, 877 |
| Forest or wood-lot plantings made..... | 381 | 5, 685 | 3 | 15 | 59 | 1, 357 | 443 | 7, 057 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in forest or wood-lot management..... | 568 | 9, 249 | 1 | 40 | 25 | 245 | 594 | 9, 534 |
| Farms on which windbreaks were planted..... | 342 | 4, 621 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 49 | 350 | 4, 676 |
| Farms on which attempts were made to control white-pine blister rust..... | 50 | 1, 706 | | | 8 | 226 | 58 | 1, 932 |
| Farms on which other assistance was given relative to forestry..... | 240 | 10, 809 | 2 | 195 | 4 | 100 | 246 | 11, 104 |
| Rodents: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 481 | 28, 912 | 12 | 448 | | | 493 | 29, 360 |
| Poison bait used..... | 676 | ⁴ 1, 465, 525 | 9 | ⁴ 73 | 1 | ⁴ 15 | 686 | ⁴ 1, 465, 613 |
| Other animal pests: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 176 | 2, 541 | 10 | 593 | | | 186 | 3, 134 |
| Poison bait used..... | 166 | ⁴ 93, 735 | 6 | ⁴ 26 | | | 172 | ⁴ 93, 761 |
| Insects: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 577 | 10, 267 | 35 | 2, 289 | 1 | 3 | 613 | 12, 559 |
| Poison bait used..... | 730 | ⁴ 8, 413, 934 | 33 | ⁴ 2, 933 | 1 | ⁴ 10 | 764 | ⁴ 8, 416, 877 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1931—Continued

| Project or line of work | Reported by county agricultural agents | | Reported by home demonstration agents | | Reported by club agents ¹ | | Total of all lines of work | |
|---|--|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------|
| | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number |
| Rural engineering: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations-- | 1, 226 | 25, 993 | 163 | 4, 632 | 3 | 80 | 1, 392 | 30, 705 |
| Junior projects completed ³ -- | 214 | 4, 000 | 29 | 2, 072 | 27 | 1, 096 | 270 | 7, 168 |
| Farms on which drainage systems were installed----- | 875 | 6, 453 | 7 | 178 | 1 | 1 | 883 | 6, 632 |
| Farms on which irrigation systems were installed----- | 394 | 3, 578 | 5 | 7 | | | 399 | 3, 585 |
| Farms on which terraces and soil-saving dams were built----- | 1, 131 | 48, 704 | | | 1 | 12 | 1, 132 | 48, 716 |
| Farms on which land was cleared of stumps or boulders----- | 520 | 10, 658 | 10 | 575 | | | 530 | 11, 233 |
| Families assisted with house-planning problems----- | 541 | 3, 983 | 297 | 6, 292 | | | 838 | 10, 275 |
| Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished----- | 334 | 1, 001 | 140 | 485 | 1 | 1 | 475 | 1, 487 |
| Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished----- | 324 | 1, 429 | 231 | 1, 683 | | | 555 | 3, 112 |
| Sewage-disposal systems installed according to plans furnished----- | 720 | 2, 814 | 158 | 994 | 1 | 3 | 879 | 3, 811 |
| Water systems installed according to plans furnished----- | 634 | 2, 143 | 237 | 1, 417 | 2 | 3 | 873 | 3, 563 |
| Heating systems installed according to plans furnished----- | 89 | 235 | 63 | 343 | 1 | 2 | 153 | 580 |
| Lighting systems installed according to plans furnished----- | 254 | 1, 656 | 154 | 1, 311 | | | 408 | 2, 967 |
| Farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished----- | 2, 002 | 35, 443 | 230 | 3, 179 | 3 | 19 | 2, 235 | 38, 641 |
| Farms or homes where recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery were followed----- | 494 | 9, 083 | 8 | 203 | 2 | 32 | 504 | 9, 318 |
| Farms on which better types of machinery or equipment were employed----- | 884 | 19, 049 | 17 | 524 | 1 | 6 | 902 | 19, 579 |
| Poultry: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations-- | 1, 618 | 36, 273 | 492 | 23, 460 | 3 | 7 | 2, 113 | 59, 740 |
| Junior projects completed ³ -- | 1, 345 | 33, 797 | 513 | 20, 256 | 175 | 8, 005 | 2, 033 | 62, 058 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred cockerels----- | 1, 204 | 20, 991 | 107 | 6, 254 | 23 | 170 | 1, 334 | 27, 415 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females-- | 947 | 18, 105 | 89 | 2, 930 | 39 | 503 | 1, 075 | 21, 538 |
| Cockerel circles or clubs organized----- | 23 | 34 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 36 | 49 |
| Membership in such circles or clubs----- | 23 | 452 | 12 | 691 | 1 | 45 | 36 | 1, 188 |
| Flock-improvement associations organized or reorganized----- | 248 | 509 | 48 | 86 | 3 | 3 | 299 | 598 |
| Membership in such associations----- | 235 | 10, 275 | 39 | 1, 927 | 3 | 97 | 277 | 12, 299 |
| Farms whose operators were not in associations keeping performance records of birds----- | 669 | 16, 493 | 49 | 1, 627 | 7 | 116 | 725 | 18, 236 |
| Dairy cattle: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations-- | 1, 293 | 21, 424 | 83 | 2, 699 | 5 | 25 | 1, 381 | 24, 148 |
| Junior projects completed ³ -- | 1, 469 | 29, 379 | 88 | 829 | 181 | 8, 654 | 1, 738 | 38, 862 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires----- | 1, 686 | 11, 710 | 5 | 92 | 48 | 386 | 1, 739 | 12, 188 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females-- | 1, 328 | 12, 621 | 11 | 264 | 65 | 716 | 1, 404 | 13, 601 |
| Bull circles or clubs organized----- | 194 | 579 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 198 | 583 |
| Membership in such circles or clubs----- | 182 | 5, 454 | 2 | 37 | 2 | 20 | 186 | 5, 511 |
| Herd-improvement associations organized or reorganized----- | 842 | 1, 327 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 8 | 852 | 1, 352 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1931—Continued

| Project or line of work | Reported by county agricultural agents | | Reported by home demonstration agents | | Reported by club agents ¹ | | Total of all lines of work | |
|--|--|---------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------|
| | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number |
| Dairy cattle—Continued | | | | | | | | |
| Membership in such associations..... | 832 | 26, 148 | 2 | 100 | 7 | 125 | 841 | 26, 373 |
| Farms whose operators were not in associations keeping performance records of animals..... | 808 | 13, 505 | 7 | 67 | 12 | 100 | 827 | 13, 672 |
| Beef cattle: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 794 | 7, 960 | 1 | 1 | | | 795 | 7, 961 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 932 | 12, 789 | 7 | 38 | 76 | 1, 587 | 1, 015 | 14, 414 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires..... | 1, 032 | 5, 723 | | | 4 | 5 | 1, 036 | 5, 728 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females..... | 600 | 2, 621 | | | 11 | 15 | 611 | 2, 636 |
| Bull circles or clubs organized..... | 18 | 32 | | | | | 18 | 32 |
| Membership in circles or clubs..... | 17 | 23 | 5 | | | | 17 | 235 |
| Herd-improvement associations organized or reorganized..... | 37 | 55 | | | | | 37 | 55 |
| Membership in such associations..... | 32 | 1, 161 | | | | | 32 | 1, 161 |
| Farms whose operators were not in associations keeping performance records of animals..... | 146 | 801 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 7 | 148 | 826 |
| Sheep: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 708 | 8, 347 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 713 | 8, 363 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 776 | 7, 336 | 4 | 32 | 121 | 1, 848 | 901 | 9, 216 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires..... | 988 | 7, 052 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 76 | 1, 013 | 7, 130 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females..... | 593 | 3, 378 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 107 | 624 | 3, 487 |
| Ram circles or clubs organized..... | 28 | 36 | | | | | 28 | 36 |
| Membership in such circles or clubs..... | 22 | 450 | | | | | 22 | 450 |
| Flock-improvement associations organized or reorganized..... | 71 | 79 | 1 | 1 | | | 72 | 80 |
| Membership in such associations..... | 67 | 5, 069 | | | | | 67 | 5, 069 |
| Farms whose operators were not in associations keeping performance records of animals..... | 139 | 964 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 141 | 974 |
| Swine: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 1, 102 | 17, 716 | 8 | 111 | 3 | 12 | 1, 113 | 17, 839 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 1, 717 | 39, 178 | 19 | 181 | 153 | 4, 773 | 1, 889 | 44, 132 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires..... | 1, 463 | 13, 184 | 6 | 119 | 21 | 53 | 1, 490 | 13, 356 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females..... | 1, 148 | 13, 157 | 4 | 170 | 36 | 312 | 1, 188 | 13, 639 |
| Boar circles or clubs organized..... | 65 | 166 | 2 | 2 | | | 67 | 168 |
| Membership in such circles or clubs..... | 54 | 1, 113 | 2 | 62 | | | 56 | 1, 175 |
| Herd-improvement associations organized or reorganized..... | 30 | 57 | 1 | 1 | | | 31 | 58 |
| Membership in such associations..... | 28 | 1, 097 | 1 | 60 | | | 29 | 1, 157 |
| Farms whose operators were not in associations keeping performance records of animals..... | 206 | 2, 043 | 2 | 125 | 2 | 3 | 210 | 2, 171 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1931—Continued

| Project or line of work | Reported by county agricultural agents | | Reported by home demonstration agents | | Reported by club agents ¹ | | Total of all lines ² of work | |
|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number |
| Horses and mules: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 106 | 764 | | | | | 106 | 764 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 100 | 713 | | | 11 | 72 | 111 | 785 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires..... | 89 | 152 | | | 1 | 1 | 90 | 153 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females..... | 77 | 234 | | | | | 77 | 234 |
| Stallion circles or clubs organized..... | 19 | 24 | | | | | 19 | 24 |
| Membership in such circles or clubs..... | 17 | 424 | | | | | 17 | 424 |
| Herd-improvement associations organized or reorganized..... | 11 | 12 | | | | | 11 | 12 |
| Membership in such associations..... | 11 | 200 | | | | | 11 | 200 |
| Farms whose operators were not in associations keeping performance records of animals..... | 14 | 126 | | | | | 14 | 126 |
| Farm management, credit, insurance, and taxation: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 763 | 23,909 | 10 | 230 | 1 | 70 | 774 | 24,209 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 133 | 5,924 | 10 | 551 | 14 | 83 | 157 | 6,558 |
| Farms on which farm accounts were kept..... | 1,275 | 26,618 | 14 | 450 | 8 | 57 | 1,297 | 27,125 |
| Farms on which cost-of-production records were kept... | 1,052 | 20,737 | 7 | 338 | 3 | 31 | 1,062 | 21,106 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in summarizing and interpreting accounts... | 1,196 | 24,092 | 11 | 472 | 2 | 12 | 1,209 | 24,576 |
| Farms on which assistance was given in making inventory or credit statements.... | 1,014 | 63,281 | 6 | 93 | 1 | 9 | 1,021 | 63,383 |
| Farm business or enterprise survey records taken..... | 489 | 19,523 | 3 | 28 | | | 492 | 19,551 |
| Farms on which changes in business were made as the result of keeping accounts or survey records..... | 868 | 24,472 | 9 | 352 | 1 | 6 | 878 | 24,830 |
| Other farms on which cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems were adopted..... | 951 | 69,535 | 2 | 37 | 1 | 25 | 954 | 69,597 |
| Farms on which advice relative to leases was given..... | 1,194 | 19,768 | 2 | 198 | 2 | 11 | 1,198 | 19,977 |
| Farms on which assistance in obtaining credit was given... | 1,503 | 255,818 | 4 | 259 | 1 | 25 | 1,508 | 256,102 |
| Different farms on which assistance was given in the use of outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations..... | 1,542 | 311,324 | 19 | 1,554 | 1 | 25 | 1,562 | 312,903 |
| Marketing: | | | | | | | | |
| Cooperative marketing associations organized during the year..... | 212 | 1,557 | 53 | 149 | 1 | 4 | 266 | 1,710 |
| Cooperative marketing associations previously organized..... | 681 | 6,295 | 87 | 330 | 1 | 3 | 769 | 6,628 |
| Membership in such associations..... | 615 | 938,296 | 85 | 34,687 | 1 | 548 | 701 | 973,531 |
| Value of products marketed... | 514 | ⁵ 265,286,872 | 105 | ⁵ 1,459,972 | | | 619 | ⁵ 266,746,844 |
| Value of supplies purchased... | 281 | ⁵ 36,573,206 | 22 | ⁵ 32,277 | 1 | ⁵ 62,000 | 304 | ⁵ 36,667,483 |
| Associations assisted with problems of— | | | | | | | | |
| Preliminary analysis..... | 197 | 1,465 | 13 | 46 | | | 210 | 1,511 |
| Organization..... | 301 | 2,064 | 24 | 87 | 1 | 2 | 326 | 2,153 |
| Accounting and auditing..... | 154 | 1,001 | 15 | 65 | | | 169 | 1,066 |
| Financing..... | 140 | 1,112 | 20 | 62 | | | 160 | 1,174 |
| Business policies..... | 307 | 2,270 | 25 | 86 | 1 | 1 | 333 | 2,357 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1931—Continued

| Project or line of work | Reported by county agricultural agents | | Reported by home demonstration agents | | Reported by club agents ¹ | | Total of all lines of work | |
|--|--|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number |
| Marketing—Continued | | | | | | | | |
| Associations assisted with problems of—Continued | | | | | | | | |
| Production to meet market demand..... | 288 | 2, 201 | 44 | 174 | ----- | ----- | 332 | 2, 375 |
| Reduction of market losses..... | 198 | 1, 447 | 15 | 42 | ----- | ----- | 213 | 1, 489 |
| Use of current market information..... | 365 | 3, 038 | 31 | 113 | 1 | 1 | 397 | 3, 152 |
| Standardizing..... | 279 | 1, 837 | 57 | 227 | ----- | ----- | 336 | 2, 064 |
| Processing or manufacturing..... | 69 | 330 | 16 | 38 | ----- | ----- | 85 | 368 |
| Packaging and grading.... | 304 | 1, 455 | 35 | 133 | ----- | ----- | 339 | 1, 588 |
| Loading..... | 236 | 1, 202 | 21 | 43 | ----- | ----- | 257 | 1, 245 |
| Transporting..... | 183 | 1, 097 | 6 | 14 | ----- | ----- | 189 | 1, 111 |
| Warehousing..... | 111 | 678 | 1 | 1 | ----- | ----- | 112 | 679 |
| Keeping membership informed..... | 486 | 3, 661 | 35 | 151 | 1 | 1 | 522 | 3, 813 |
| Merging into larger units..... | 76 | 657 | 31 | 49 | ----- | ----- | 107 | 706 |
| Farms or homes whose operators were not in associations assisted with problems of standardizing..... | 202 | 29, 393 | 58 | 15, 382 | 1 | 1 | 261 | 44, 776 |
| Farms or homes whose operators were not in associations assisted with problems of packaging and grading..... | 280 | 26, 023 | 44 | 6, 975 | ----- | ----- | 324 | 32, 998 |
| Farms or homes whose operators were not in associations assisted with problems of use of current market information..... | 317 | 139, 876 | 33 | 3, 546 | 1 | 70 | 351 | 143, 492 |
| Foods and nutrition: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 94 | 8, 705 | 801 | 104, 398 | 3 | 170 | 898 | 113, 273 |
| Junior projects completed in food selection and preparation ³ | 443 | 15, 547 | 969 | 96, 982 | 164 | 16, 471 | 1, 576 | 129, 000 |
| Junior projects completed in food preservation ³ | 357 | 7, 291 | 894 | 84, 183 | 124 | 5, 916 | 1, 375 | 97, 390 |
| Homes in which assistance was given in planning family food budgets..... | 114 | 19, 342 | 745 | 110, 647 | 17 | 1, 096 | 876 | 131, 085 |
| Homes in which food expenditures were budgeted..... | 54 | 3, 220 | 419 | 23, 278 | 5 | 226 | 478 | 26, 724 |
| Homes in which family meals were balanced..... | 101 | 22, 003 | 744 | 107, 643 | 15 | 992 | 860 | 130, 638 |
| Homes in which home-packed lunches were improved..... | 107 | 6, 937 | 800 | 75, 061 | 56 | 2, 796 | 963 | 84, 794 |
| Schools in which recommendations were followed for a hot dish or school lunch..... | 107 | 963 | 666 | 6, 790 | 51 | 1, 034 | 824 | 8, 787 |
| Homes in which improved methods in child feeding were used..... | 83 | 19, 121 | 744 | 78, 326 | 4 | 448 | 831 | 97, 895 |
| Individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding..... | 74 | 13, 370 | 740 | 94, 816 | 11 | 5, 176 | 825 | 113, 362 |
| Jars of canned products preserved by junior club members..... | 302 | 436, 094 | 924 | 5, 343, 787 | 126 | 412, 252 | 1, 352 | 6, 192, 133 |
| Child training and care: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 5 | 71 | 223 | 13, 911 | 1 | 25 | 229 | 14, 007 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 5 | 498 | 65 | 4, 827 | 1 | 35 | 71 | 5, 360 |
| Homes in which habits of school children were improved..... | 8 | 837 | 233 | 22, 588 | ----- | ----- | 241 | 23, 425 |
| Homes in which positive methods of discipline were substituted for negative ones..... | 8 | 1, 170 | 205 | 8, 432 | 1 | 13 | 214 | 9, 615 |
| Homes in which play equipment was provided..... | 6 | 560 | 219 | 5, 670 | ----- | ----- | 225 | 6, 230 |
| Homes in which physical adjustments were made to better meet children's needs..... | 5 | 323 | 255 | 13, 484 | ----- | ----- | 260 | 13, 807 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1931—Continued

| Project or line of work | Reported by county agricultural agents | | Reported by home demonstration agents | | Reported by club agents ¹ | | Total of all lines of work | |
|--|--|---------|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|----------|
| | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number |
| Child training and care—Con. Homes in which better adult habits were adopted with respect to development of children..... | 11 | 1, 584 | 272 | 19, 268 | 1 | 30 | 284 | 20, 882 |
| Clothing: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 92 | 5, 711 | 664 | 85, 809 | 3 | 56 | 759 | 91, 576 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 679 | 56, 523 | 1, 104 | 141, 865 | 174 | 33, 361 | 1, 957 | 231, 749 |
| Women improving construction of clothing..... | 159 | 32, 713 | 982 | 142, 380 | 2 | 531 | 1, 143 | 175, 624 |
| Women using clothing budgets | 44 | 2, 214 | 396 | 18, 626 | 2 | 95 | 442 | 20, 935 |
| Women making garments for themselves..... | 137 | 20, 828 | 965 | 173, 434 | 6 | 1, 028 | 1, 108 | 195, 290 |
| Women improving children's clothing..... | 97 | 12, 201 | 714 | 63, 154 | 2 | 343 | 813 | 75, 698 |
| Women following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing..... | 132 | 21, 256 | 912 | 129, 648 | 1 | 498 | 1, 045 | 151, 402 |
| Home management: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 54 | 2, 609 | 575 | 44, 071 | 4 | 181 | 633 | 46, 861 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 28 | 606 | 295 | 20, 192 | 14 | 202 | 337 | 21, 000 |
| Homes in which home accounts were kept..... | 71 | 3, 442 | 475 | 15, 362 | 6 | 140 | 552 | 18, 944 |
| Homes in which expenditures were budgeted in relation to income..... | 32 | 2, 664 | 307 | 8, 363 | 3 | 43 | 342 | 11, 070 |
| Homes in which recommended methods in buying for the home were followed.... | 48 | 17, 227 | 377 | 31, 341 | 3 | 72 | 428 | 48, 640 |
| Women following recommended schedule for home activities..... | 49 | 4, 679 | 379 | 23, 839 | 2 | 196 | 430 | 28, 714 |
| Kitchens rearranged for convenience..... | 78 | 5, 169 | 792 | 30, 976 | 5 | 57 | 875 | 36, 202 |
| Homes in which: | | | | | | | | |
| Labor-saving equipment was installed..... | 97 | 9, 786 | 757 | 44, 743 | 2 | 77 | 856 | 54, 606 |
| Laundrying methods were adopted..... | 48 | 4, 454 | 365 | 18, 330 | 3 | 13 | 416 | 22, 797 |
| Recommended methods in care of the house were adopted..... | 69 | 18, 472 | 475 | 50, 813 | 5 | 623 | 549 | 69, 908 |
| Assistance was given in an analysis of home conditions with reference to a standard of living..... | 36 | 11, 359 | 345 | 28, 703 | 3 | 372 | 384 | 40, 434 |
| Assistance was given in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living..... | 51 | 16, 108 | 404 | 72, 251 | 2 | 322 | 457 | 88, 681 |
| House furnishings: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 52 | 2, 934 | 643 | 52, 375 | 7 | 880 | 702 | 56, 189 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 186 | 3, 319 | 751 | 47, 640 | 112 | 1, 794 | 1, 049 | 52, 753 |
| Women improving: | | | | | | | | |
| The selection of household furnishings..... | 102 | 24, 606 | 849 | 90, 710 | 8 | 1, 309 | 959 | 116, 625 |
| Methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture..... | 85 | 8, 597 | 905 | 79, 354 | 4 | 561 | 994 | 88, 512 |
| Treatment of windows.... | 62 | 5, 443 | 853 | 60, 111 | 8 | 539 | 923 | 66, 093 |
| Arrangement of rooms.... | 87 | 17, 897 | 850 | 71, 508 | 9 | 1, 050 | 946 | 90, 455 |
| Treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors.. | 85 | 10, 328 | 882 | 57, 909 | 5 | 502 | 972 | 68, 739 |
| Home health and sanitation: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations... | 31 | 1, 444 | 313 | 30, 533 | 1 | 539 | 345 | 32, 516 |
| Junior projects completed ³ ... | 124 | 10, 137 | 387 | 57, 034 | 62 | 12, 641 | 573 | 79, 812 |
| Club members not in special health clubs who participated in health-improvement work..... | 191 | 27, 381 | 483 | 81, 719 | 62 | 13, 732 | 736 | 122, 832 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Results of cooperative extension work, 1931—Continued

| Project or line of work | Reported by county agricultural agents | | Reported by home demonstration agents | | Reported by club agents ¹ | | Total of all lines of work | |
|--|--|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number | Agents reporting | Number |
| Home health and sanitation—Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Individuals following recommendations as to complete health examination..... | 124 | 7,574 | 533 | 81,585 | 37 | 4,923 | 694 | 94,082 |
| Individuals improving health habits..... | 143 | 19,212 | 662 | 125,523 | 58 | 10,905 | 863 | 155,640 |
| Individuals improving posture..... | 95 | 5,112 | 596 | 133,978 | 48 | 3,735 | 739 | 142,825 |
| Individuals adopting positive preventive measures to improve health..... | 69 | 26,995 | 418 | 176,907 | 11 | 2,057 | 498 | 205,959 |
| Homes in which better home-nursing procedure was adopted..... | 31 | 2,278 | 306 | 21,527 | 5 | 1,398 | 342 | 25,203 |
| Homes where sanitary closets or outhouses were installed..... | 58 | 983 | 413 | 11,646 | 3 | 85 | 474 | 12,714 |
| Homes screened..... | 44 | 1,268 | 452 | 17,375 | 1 | 82 | 497 | 18,725 |
| Homes in which other methods were followed for control of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects..... | 66 | 2,899 | 386 | 33,496 | 2 | 145 | 454 | 36,540 |
| Bees: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 243 | 1,458 | 28 | 214 | 2 | 12 | 273 | 1,684 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 153 | 777 | 12 | 422 | 35 | 111 | 200 | 1,310 |
| Weeds: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 501 | 11,305 | 26 | 982 | 2 | 6 | 529 | 12,293 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 9 | 41 | 26 | 2,074 | 2 | 17 | 37 | 2,132 |
| Handicraft: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 14 | 230 | 172 | 14,311 | | | 186 | 14,541 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 110 | 4,584 | 203 | 21,670 | 72 | 6,747 | 385 | 33,001 |
| Rabbits: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 34 | 96 | 20 | 433 | | | 54 | 529 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 176 | 1,474 | 11 | 102 | 48 | 650 | 235 | 2,226 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | 42 | 569 | 73 | 9,631 | | | 115 | 10,200 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | 88 | 3,065 | 45 | 3,416 | 40 | 3,329 | 173 | 9,810 |
| Community activities: | | | | | | | | |
| Communities surveyed or scored..... | 234 | 1,725 | 274 | 3,379 | 9 | 89 | 517 | 5,193 |
| Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders..... | 352 | 1,522 | 323 | 1,756 | 13 | 83 | 688 | 3,361 |
| Number of community groups assisted with problems of organization or programs of activities or meetings..... | 850 | 7,602 | 583 | 7,691 | 24 | 526 | 1,457 | 15,819 |
| Communities in which recreation was developed..... | 500 | 3,607 | 627 | 6,755 | 20 | 335 | 1,147 | 10,697 |
| Community or county-wide pageants or plays presented..... | 486 | 2,730 | 511 | 3,602 | 29 | 226 | 1,026 | 6,558 |
| Clubhouses, community houses, or community rest rooms established..... | 120 | 260 | 318 | 746 | 7 | 27 | 445 | 1,033 |
| Communities assisted in improving hygienic practices..... | 235 | 1,734 | 444 | 4,954 | 8 | 62 | 687 | 6,750 |
| School or other community grounds landscaped..... | 475 | 1,832 | 569 | 2,867 | 18 | 168 | 1,062 | 4,867 |
| 4-H clubs engaging in community activities..... | 797 | 7,352 | 707 | 6,867 | 77 | 1,268 | 1,581 | 15,487 |
| Different communities assisted in the community work reported above..... | 980 | 10,358 | 809 | 11,843 | 45 | 769 | 1,834 | 22,970 |
| Total: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult result demonstrations..... | | 557,605 | | 529,695 | | 2,711 | | 1,090,011 |
| Junior projects completed ³ | | 358,168 | | 619,960 | | 135,937 | | 1,114,065 |

¹ Includes club work in counties without extension agents, reported by State club leaders.² Percent.³ Boys' and girls' club members.⁴ Pounds.⁵ Dollars.

TABLE 2.—*Extension work with boys and girls, as reported by all county extension agents, 1931*

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Junior clubs..... | 60,781 |
| Different boys enrolled..... | 360,653 |
| Different girls enrolled..... | 529,721 |
| Total enrollment..... | 890,374 |
| Different boys completing..... | 252,328 |
| Different girls completing..... | 376,915 |
| Total completing..... | 629,243 |

BY PROJECTS ¹

| Project | Boys enrolled | Girls enrolled | Boys completing | Girls completing | Units involved in club work | Quantity produced |
|---|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | <i>Acres</i> | |
| Corn..... | 56,977 | 1,320 | 38,620 | 956 | 69,215 | 2,266,928 bushels. |
| Wheat..... | 916 | 13 | 574 | 13 | 5,155 | 113,596 bushels. |
| Oats..... | 1,034 | 17 | 773 | 12 | 2,744 | 88,745 bushels. |
| Rye..... | 66 | | 35 | | 62 | 536 bushels. |
| Barley..... | 379 | 4 | 287 | 3 | 840 | 22,033 bushels. |
| Other cereals..... | 5,374 | 487 | 3,228 | 94 | 9,396 | 250,357 bushels. |
| Alfalfa..... | 608 | 51 | 443 | 44 | 1,075 | {112 bushels. 718 tons. |
| Sweetclover..... | 115 | 1 | 75 | 1 | 407 | 56 tons. |
| Other clovers..... | 157 | 8 | 127 | 8 | 223 | 42 tons. |
| Vetch..... | 630 | 3 | 459 | 3 | 593 | {1,797 bushels. 368 tons. |
| Lespedeza..... | 198 | 20 | 156 | 15 | 239 | {4 bushels 210 tons. |
| Pastures..... | 312 | 6 | 245 | 5 | 449 | |
| Soybeans..... | 2,214 | 163 | 1,644 | 122 | 2,478 | {13,861 bushels. 2,967 tons. |
| Cowpeas..... | 1,387 | 204 | 1,097 | 158 | 1,198 | {132,060 bushels. 2,075 tons. |
| Velvetbeans..... | 124 | 34 | 93 | 23 | 148 | {454 bushels. 198 tons. |
| Field beans..... | 700 | 79 | 589 | 67 | 796 | 8,921 bushels. |
| Peanuts..... | 7,144 | 424 | 4,514 | 275 | 3,914 | 100,408 bushels. |
| Other legumes..... | 695 | 36 | 391 | 28 | 704 | {6,326 bushels. 791 tons. |
| Potatoes..... | 20,752 | 1,848 | 15,202 | 1,256 | 7,105 | 766,155 bushels. |
| Sweetpotatoes..... | 7,644 | 634 | 4,643 | 384 | 3,158 | 333,419 bushels. |
| Cotton..... | 27,394 | 1,005 | 17,712 | 580 | 26,005 | 23,351,924 pounds. |
| Tobacco..... | 7,225 | 838 | 4,628 | 530 | 3,661 | 2,400,965 pounds. |
| Other special crops..... | 1,345 | 144 | 845 | 103 | 782 | |
| Home gardens..... | 34,257 | 124,195 | 23,162 | 71,953 | 21,701 | |
| Market-gardening, truck, and canning crops..... | 3,607 | 10,405 | 2,359 | 6,349 | 3,143 | |
| Beautification of home grounds..... | 4,785 | 66,246 | 3,303 | 40,797 | | |
| Tree fruits..... | 964 | 3,375 | 697 | 2,425 | 1,637 | |
| Bush and small fruits..... | 1,173 | 4,618 | 873 | 3,447 | 437 | |
| Grapes..... | 325 | 1,291 | 101 | 926 | 113 | |
| Forestry..... | 7,611 | 3,009 | 5,634 | 2,243 | ² 4,012 | |
| Rural engineering..... | 8,242 | 4,101 | 5,136 | 2,032 | | |
| Poultry..... | 44,291 | 53,528 | 28,561 | 33,497 | | 2,016,747 birds. |
| Dairy cattle..... | 43,075 | 7,589 | 32,909 | 5,953 | | 47,092 animals. |
| Beef cattle..... | 15,809 | 2,135 | 12,648 | 1,766 | | 18,033 animals. |
| Sheep..... | 9,900 | 1,957 | 7,688 | 1,528 | | 29,265 animals. |
| Swine..... | 61,164 | 4,019 | 41,327 | 2,805 | | 106,614 animals. |
| Horses and mules..... | 905 | 110 | 698 | 87 | | 635 animals. |
| Farm management..... | 8,135 | 2,087 | 5,210 | 1,348 | | |
| Food preparation..... | 4,707 | 189,934 | 3,466 | 125,534 | | |
| Food preservation..... | 1,011 | 159,474 | 494 | 96,896 | | 6,192,133 jars. |
| Child training and care..... | 740 | 9,651 | 467 | 4,893 | | |
| Clothing..... | 1,528 | 327,566 | 736 | 231,013 | | |
| Home management..... | 395 | 35,452 | 310 | 20,690 | | |
| House furnishings..... | 651 | 87,609 | 498 | 52,255 | | |
| Home health and sanitation..... | 17,388 | 108,409 | 11,904 | 67,908 | | |
| Beekeeping..... | 1,225 | 532 | 904 | 406 | | |
| Weeds..... | 345 | 3,181 | 255 | 1,877 | | |
| Handicraft..... | 15,247 | 28,808 | 11,342 | 21,659 | | |
| Rabbits..... | 2,890 | 386 | 1,977 | 249 | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 4,800 | 8,300 | 3,656 | 6,154 | | |
| Total..... | 438,560 | 1,255,306 | 302,695 | 811,370 | | |

¹ One club member may engage in two or more projects. The sum of the projects is therefore greater than the number of different clubs and club members involved.² Includes transplant beds.

TABLE 3.—*Number of counties with county agricultural and home demonstration agents (white), July 1, 1927-31*

| State | Counties in State | 1927 | | 1928 | | 1929 | | 1930 | | 1931 | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Men | Wom-en | Men | Wom-en | Men | Wom-en | Men | Wom-en | Men | Wom-en |
| Alabama..... | 67 | 56 | 38 | 61 | 39 | 63 | 41 | 63 | 42 | 64 | 44 |
| Arizona..... | 14 | 12 | ¹ 9 | 12 | ¹ 8 | 12 | ¹ 10 | 12 | ¹ 11 | 12 | ¹ 11 |
| Arkansas..... | 75 | 63 | 42 | 64 | 46 | 64 | 56 | 63 | 53 | 63 | 57 |
| California..... | 58 | 41 | 26 | 40 | 25 | 39 | ¹ 40 | 41 | ¹ 33 | 40 | 32 |
| Colorado..... | 63 | 24 | 5 | 27 | 11 | 32 | 16 | 33 | 15 | 33 | 13 |
| Connecticut..... | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Delaware..... | 3 | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Florida..... | 67 | 45 | 30 | 48 | 28 | 47 | 35 | 45 | 33 | 42 | 35 |
| Georgia..... | 161 | 95 | 58 | 101 | 70 | 96 | 77 | 108 | 72 | 134 | 81 |
| Idaho..... | 44 | 23 | 10 | 23 | ¹ 43 | 24 | ¹ 44 | 26 | ¹ 43 | 26 | ¹ 43 |
| Illinois..... | 102 | 96 | 22 | 94 | 20 | 95 | 24 | 93 | 29 | 98 | 34 |
| Indiana..... | 92 | 81 | 1 | 85 | 1 | 85 | 8 | 86 | 8 | 86 | 12 |
| Iowa..... | 99 | 98 | 14 | 98 | 12 | 99 | 22 | 99 | ¹ 27 | 99 | ¹ 31 |
| Kansas..... | 105 | 64 | 16 | 66 | 23 | 71 | 28 | 74 | 31 | 78 | 35 |
| Kentucky..... | 120 | 70 | 21 | 86 | 20 | 90 | 26 | 85 | 26 | 89 | 32 |
| Louisiana..... | 64 | 52 | 25 | 56 | 38 | 54 | 37 | 59 | 36 | 60 | 43 |
| Maine..... | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Maryland..... | 23 | 23 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Massachusetts..... | 14 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Michigan..... | 83 | 53 | 5 | 55 | 6 | 62 | 9 | 65 | 9 | 66 | 8 |
| Minnesota..... | 87 | 60 | 6 | 62 | 4 | 63 | 9 | 62 | 10 | 64 | 13 |
| Mississippi..... | 82 | 60 | 47 | 63 | 50 | 77 | 69 | 66 | 56 | 75 | 62 |
| Missouri..... | 114 | 65 | 7 | ¹ 74 | 12 | ¹ 75 | 14 | ¹ 75 | 18 | ¹ 73 | 16 |
| Montana..... | 56 | 29 | 7 | 30 | 12 | 31 | 12 | 31 | ¹ 15 | 31 | ¹ 17 |
| Nebraska..... | 93 | 39 | 1 | 39 | | 45 | 10 | 46 | 10 | 51 | 14 |
| Nevada..... | 17 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 8 | ¹ 14 | ¹ 9 | ¹ 13 | ¹ 9 | ¹ 14 | ¹ 9 |
| New Hampshire..... | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| New Jersey..... | 21 | 19 | 12 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| New Mexico..... | 31 | 20 | 5 | 21 | 4 | 22 | 10 | 21 | ¹ 17 | 21 | ¹ 15 |
| New York..... | 62 | 55 | 34 | 55 | 35 | 55 | 39 | 55 | 41 | 55 | 41 |
| North Carolina..... | 100 | 78 | 49 | 80 | 49 | 84 | 56 | 82 | 56 | 85 | 57 |
| North Dakota..... | 53 | 33 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 31 | 7 | 34 | 8 | 33 | 5 |
| Ohio..... | 88 | 80 | 16 | 78 | 19 | 79 | 23 | 78 | 26 | 77 | 27 |
| Oklahoma..... | 77 | 69 | 49 | 69 | 50 | 70 | 57 | 72 | 59 | 74 | 64 |
| Oregon..... | 36 | 26 | 2 | 27 | 3 | 28 | 5 | 29 | 6 | 28 | 7 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 67 | 65 | ¹ 63 | 65 | ¹ 65 | 65 | ¹ 65 | 65 | ¹ 65 | 64 | ¹ 65 |
| Rhode Island..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | | ¹ 5 | ¹ 5 | ¹ 5 | ¹ 5 | ¹ 5 | ¹ 5 |
| South Carolina..... | 46 | 39 | 36 | 40 | 35 | 42 | 39 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 46 |
| South Dakota..... | 69 | 34 | ¹ 35 | 33 | ¹ 34 | 32 | ¹ 47 | 32 | ¹ 47 | 31 | ¹ 38 |
| Tennessee..... | 95 | 58 | 27 | 61 | 27 | 62 | 34 | 81 | 49 | 82 | 47 |
| Texas..... | 254 | 164 | 88 | 162 | 89 | 166 | 103 | 178 | 118 | 189 | 127 |
| Utah..... | 29 | 19 | 8 | 20 | ¹ 6 | 22 | ¹ 9 | 22 | ¹ 10 | 23 | ¹ 10 |
| Vermont..... | 14 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 10 |
| Virginia..... | 100 | 70 | 34 | 71 | 33 | 73 | 36 | 77 | 40 | 84 | 50 |
| Washington..... | 39 | 26 | 5 | 27 | 6 | 28 | 11 | 29 | 11 | 29 | 12 |
| West Virginia..... | 55 | 43 | 17 | 44 | 18 | 43 | ¹ 28 | 43 | ¹ 26 | 42 | ¹ 27 |
| Wisconsin..... | 71 | 54 | 1 | 51 | 2 | 53 | 4 | 56 | 4 | 55 | 4 |
| Wyoming..... | 23 | 17 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 19 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 20 | 9 |
| Hawaii..... | 5 | | | | | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total..... | 3,077 | 2,191 | 950 | 2,256 | 1,041 | 2,323 | 1,286 | 2,376 | 1,333 | 2,447 | 1,402 |

¹ Some agents cover 2 or more counties.

FUNDS, 1931

Expenditures of Federal funds and funds from sources within the States and Territories for cooperative extension work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, amounted to \$25,933,676.06, which exceeded the amount expended for the work in 1930 by \$1,226,914.42. Of the additional funds expended, \$985,748.58 was from Federal sources, principally from the \$1,000,000 made available in the act of July 3, 1930, for additional cooperative agricultural extension work, including the employment of specialists in economics and marketing, and \$241,165.84 from State and college sources, county appropriations, local organizations, and individuals. Of the total amount, \$25,448,859.30, or 98.1 percent, was spent in the 48 States and the Territories of Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, and \$484,816.76, or 1.9 percent, in the administrative activities of the Federal office in Washington, D.C. Of the total funds, \$10,159,162.04, or approximately 39.2 percent, was from Federal sources; \$7,501,249.84, or 28.9 percent, was from State and college sources; \$7,109,483.02, or 27.4 percent, was from county appropria-

tions; and \$1,163,781.16, or 4.5 percent, was from local organizations and individuals.

The amount expended for county extension agents was \$15,853,296, or 61.1 percent; for State subject-matter specialists, \$5,275,549, or 20.3 percent; for administration and supervision in the States and Territories, \$4,320,014, or 16.7 percent.

Nine States and the Territory of Hawaii were unable to expend their entire allotments of Federal Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham, and additional cooperative funds and had unexpended balances on June 30, 1931, as shown in table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Unexpended balances of Federal Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham, and additional cooperative funds, June 30, 1931*

| State | Unexpended balances | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Federal Smith- Lever | Federal Capper- Ketcham | Federal additional cooperative |
| California..... | | | \$15,000.00 |
| Florida..... | | | 1,654.48 |
| Illinois..... | | | 3,200.00 |
| Minnesota..... | \$542.75 | \$1,131.81 | 1,922.11 |
| Montana..... | | 364.92 | 649.01 |
| New York..... | 505.75 | 41.31 | 334.27 |
| Rhode Island..... | 433.10 | 997.35 | |
| Virginia..... | | | 969.56 |
| Washington..... | | | 2,519.37 |
| Hawaii..... | 632.82 | 1,417.70 | 1,387.23 |
| Total..... | 2,114.42 | 3,953.09 | 27,636.03 |

One State expended more than 20 percent of its Federal Capper-Ketcham funds for purposes other than salaries of county extension agents and refunded the excess amount to the Federal Treasury.

The Legislature of Georgia, on August 14, 1931, gave its assent to the provisions and requirements of the Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928.

Of the Federal Capper-Ketcham funds expended during the year, approximately 88.8 percent was for salaries of county extension agents, about 52.8 percent being for women extension workers.

Statements of the funds expended in each State and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico by items of expense, lines of work, and sources are given on pages 64 to 80.

TABLE 5.—Expenditures of funds from the United States appropriation of May 8, cooperative extension work in each State, Alaska, and Hawaii for

| State | Totals | Adminis- tration | Printing and distri- bution of publica- tions | County agent work | Home dem- onstration work ¹ | Boys' and girls' club work |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Alabama..... | \$279,874.70 | \$11,767.80 | \$2,458.89 | \$123,599.38 | \$71,067.60 | \$10,046.22 |
| Arizona..... | 68,021.32 | 8,777.69 | 1,005.17 | 28,747.72 | 19,371.82 | 215.78 |
| Arkansas..... | 243,573.26 | 10,245.57 | 6,488.09 | 96,685.52 | 75,077.79 | 8,366.72 |
| California..... | 176,542.03 | 7,141.09 | ----- | 83,392.57 | 57,819.20 | 9,432.67 |
| Colorado..... | 103,420.43 | 6,209.83 | 1,756.96 | 29,051.94 | 20,902.69 | 3,483.96 |
| Connecticut..... | 90,366.22 | 3,317.16 | ----- | 7,234.28 | 15,559.15 | 21,039.14 |
| Delaware..... | 42,280.11 | 4,784.33 | 735.35 | 9,736.12 | 11,319.70 | 10,777.01 |
| Florida..... | 125,587.99 | 4,112.50 | ----- | 44,474.76 | 40,316.03 | 3,200.00 |
| Georgia..... | 330,406.49 | 4,511.09 | 182.33 | 153,049.06 | 97,761.83 | 6,586.15 |
| Idaho..... | 80,575.50 | 6,097.39 | 1,101.61 | 26,577.86 | 16,820.94 | 3,977.73 |
| Illinois..... | 305,791.82 | 30,697.48 | 9,404.42 | 79,372.55 | 55,963.20 | 43,952.30 |
| Indiana..... | 227,870.99 | 11,393.64 | 3,676.82 | 51,712.03 | 29,228.86 | 41,003.14 |
| Iowa..... | 237,599.17 | 5,400.00 | ----- | 77,430.17 | 36,571.00 | 21,988.00 |
| Kansas..... | 193,287.80 | 7,246.18 | 574.57 | 80,606.29 | 42,439.70 | 10,521.75 |
| Kentucky..... | 278,175.81 | 14,465.43 | 4,718.08 | 148,647.41 | 49,646.09 | 12,461.50 |
| Louisiana..... | 198,076.32 | 7,574.94 | ----- | 103,281.22 | 63,279.02 | 6,600.00 |
| Maine..... | 91,267.36 | 8,796.01 | 1,284.97 | 27,647.02 | 26,235.63 | 17,182.86 |
| Maryland..... | 116,695.51 | 4,388.45 | 1,171.50 | 51,184.25 | 32,302.46 | 1,825.33 |
| Massachusetts..... | 62,276.26 | 212.17 | ----- | 8,771.97 | 4,116.20 | 22,409.73 |
| Michigan..... | 223,386.58 | 4,202.91 | ----- | 132,652.94 | 18,854.16 | 18,441.77 |
| Minnesota..... | 214,417.68 | 12,967.84 | ----- | 65,995.98 | 26,666.32 | 40,570.53 |
| Mississippi..... | 250,238.21 | 20,264.51 | 1,029.62 | 81,132.53 | 88,205.95 | 12,094.74 |
| Missouri..... | 283,267.56 | 6,200.02 | 6,181.79 | 133,923.93 | 40,502.09 | 14,735.70 |
| Montana..... | 95,268.76 | 4,950.08 | 2,138.95 | 40,205.37 | 22,942.96 | 4,917.97 |
| Nebraska..... | 159,030.60 | 7,882.16 | 1,036.44 | 60,769.20 | 22,085.74 | 12,229.24 |
| Nevada..... | 47,465.47 | 10,758.05 | ----- | 7,260.00 | 17,947.42 | ----- |
| New Hampshire..... | 56,617.54 | 10,550.67 | ----- | 15,607.99 | 5,825.81 | 8,933.15 |
| New Jersey..... | 123,410.94 | 14,413.93 | 3,923.63 | 25,209.94 | 18,265.51 | 19,255.69 |
| New Mexico..... | 75,480.83 | 3,645.55 | 423.60 | 22,950.03 | 21,044.47 | ----- |
| New York..... | 270,652.76 | 6,161.09 | 4,318.29 | 74,933.06 | 50,513.40 | 36,096.06 |
| North Carolina..... | 311,488.64 | 4,150.00 | ----- | 144,651.43 | 97,437.95 | 2,200.00 |
| North Dakota..... | 117,100.93 | 12,977.07 | 3,985.59 | 43,931.15 | 16,484.37 | 8,843.49 |
| Ohio..... | 300,110.86 | 18,693.40 | 14,392.37 | 110,508.73 | 46,244.62 | 22,672.08 |
| Oklahoma..... | 241,827.82 | 7,400.44 | 5,364.84 | 105,684.92 | 86,594.84 | 5,669.49 |
| Oregon..... | 97,129.64 | 10,336.14 | 984.85 | 15,664.37 | 17,376.86 | 16,403.11 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 413,822.77 | 32,620.19 | 1,887.15 | 220,554.38 | 109,949.60 | 2,238.93 |
| Rhode Island..... | 31,827.81 | 3,376.79 | 472.16 | 6,875.87 | 7,335.04 | 8,516.92 |
| South Carolina..... | 221,928.56 | 17,457.11 | 6,048.06 | 66,514.54 | 54,975.67 | 9,023.31 |
| South Dakota..... | 114,222.60 | 2,161.55 | ----- | 25,550.08 | 29,145.58 | 17,913.20 |
| Tennessee..... | 267,398.03 | 4,132.50 | 305.53 | 138,035.07 | 74,118.27 | 3,703.17 |
| Texas..... | 468,427.59 | 31,450.67 | 5,554.62 | 214,339.08 | 133,524.52 | 3,266.12 |
| Utah..... | 71,084.32 | 8,670.98 | 1,638.47 | 26,941.73 | 11,018.16 | 4,019.27 |
| Vermont..... | 70,122.18 | 8,499.20 | 1,743.68 | 11,209.25 | 16,015.54 | 16,548.87 |
| Virginia..... | 263,412.76 | 20,275.58 | 1,020.00 | 140,342.85 | 50,388.01 | 7,723.99 |
| Washington..... | 119,016.34 | 11,674.73 | 3,087.08 | 51,697.82 | 24,658.99 | 10,798.68 |
| West Virginia..... | 176,489.45 | 13,548.98 | 1,508.61 | 75,338.24 | 39,179.96 | 26,501.62 |
| Wisconsin..... | 216,659.69 | 12,899.10 | 9,719.69 | 67,334.26 | 9,643.30 | 31,079.60 |
| Wyoming..... | 57,462.26 | 7,492.42 | 175.00 | 20,357.31 | 15,255.90 | 600.00 |
| Alaska..... | 10,000.00 | 2,446.11 | ----- | 3,163.08 | 4,390.81 | ----- |
| Hawaii..... | 51,977.73 | 3,986.44 | 379.45 | 16,152.47 | 21,418.96 | ----- |
| Total, 1931..... | 8,672,436.00 | 493,384.96 | 111,878.23 | 3,396,689.72 | 1,963,809.69 | 620,066.69 |
| 1930..... | 7,662,936.00 | 441,047.50 | 104,722.07 | 3,176,261.06 | 1,750,465.35 | 557,633.89 |
| 1929..... | 7,152,180.80 | 480,197.89 | 120,900.84 | 3,006,954.75 | 1,387,415.28 | 507,959.07 |
| 1928..... | 5,880,000.00 | 467,466.38 | 91,233.78 | 2,652,167.00 | 1,021,850.25 | 372,020.37 |
| 1927..... | 5,880,000.00 | 474,287.82 | 112,201.26 | 2,561,832.81 | 1,007,869.10 | 364,487.44 |
| 1926..... | 5,880,000.00 | 514,714.28 | 143,188.39 | 2,543,586.90 | 964,378.07 | 358,598.55 |
| 1925..... | 5,879,999.99 | 489,334.58 | 129,589.83 | 2,545,660.14 | 923,732.64 | 395,996.33 |
| 1924..... | 5,880,000.00 | 567,299.02 | 107,430.35 | 2,499,648.20 | 885,351.85 | 347,032.94 |
| 1923..... | 5,880,000.00 | 560,818.85 | 134,982.11 | 2,484,671.37 | 885,893.81 | 388,141.33 |
| 1922..... | 5,580,000.00 | 534,939.13 | 107,237.37 | 2,585,672.90 | 690,124.03 | 367,674.18 |
| 1921..... | 5,080,000.00 | 510,671.70 | 96,897.63 | 2,314,067.79 | 643,712.65 | 338,121.77 |
| 1920..... | 4,580,000.00 | 497,185.75 | 113,328.01 | 1,980,498.67 | 643,380.58 | 319,561.57 |
| 1919..... | 2,580,000.00 | 497,041.99 | 105,120.93 | 655,145.98 | 395,631.98 | 143,219.87 |
| 1918..... | 2,080,000.00 | 390,545.48 | 76,910.28 | 584,815.72 | 356,475.39 | 112,076.34 |
| 1917..... | 1,580,000.00 | 249,738.80 | 43,881.48 | 453,417.17 | 261,229.14 | 105,290.22 |
| 1916..... | 1,080,000.00 | 177,213.30 | 27,867.77 | 289,708.77 | 174,753.22 | 63,189.11 |
| 1915..... | 480,000.00 | 86,278.39 | 8,241.16 | 128,083.33 | 69,890.05 | 32,944.29 |

¹ Prior to 1920 included home-economics specialists.

1914 (Federal Smith-Lever), and from appropriations supplementary thereto for the year ended June 30, 1931, by projects, and totals for 1915-30

| Home economics special-ists ^{2 3} | Extension schools | Animal husbandry | Poultry | Dairying | Animal diseases | Agronomy | Foods and nutrition ⁴ | Child care and training |
|--|-------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | \$2, 029. 65 | \$14, 137. 03 | | | | \$3, 537. 49 | \$3, 413. 30 | |
| | | 246. 06 | \$1, 994. 05 | \$256. 65 | | 106. 10 | | |
| | 5, 074. 45 | 2, 653. 80 | 2, 414. 58 | 3, 342. 36 | | 2, 554. 55 | 4, 403. 70 | |
| | | 2, 620. 18 | 3, 027. 73 | 3, 181. 02 | | 2, 688. 00 | 2, 834. 73 | |
| \$2, 700. 00 | | | 7, 150. 00 | 4, 766. 68 | | 476. 99 | 3, 672. 82 | |
| | | | | | | | 3, 870. 81 | |
| | | 1, 135. 48 | 3, 600. 00 | 3, 600. 00 | | | 3, 200. 00 | |
| | | 5, 619. 37 | 4, 999. 59 | 5, 141. 30 | \$1, 830. 36 | 8, 050. 23 | 4, 834. 24 | \$2, 356. 40 |
| | | 4, 052. 02 | | 2, 850. 00 | | 6, 235. 00 | | |
| 3, 535. 02 | | 5, 421. 59 | 3, 782. 32 | 7, 066. 43 | 2, 174. 98 | 9, 977. 90 | 6, 050. 85 | 3, 682. 26 |
| | 3, 727. 70 | 8, 662. 68 | 10, 067. 74 | 12, 979. 91 | | 10, 146. 25 | 6, 177. 55 | |
| | | 6, 400. 00 | 3, 600. 00 | 14, 400. 00 | 1, 800. 00 | 10, 500. 00 | 7, 200. 00 | |
| 1, 727. 96 | 1, 203. 26 | 3, 361. 10 | 3, 049. 96 | 3, 778. 61 | 1, 903. 46 | 5, 929. 64 | 3, 295. 99 | |
| | 3, 165. 92 | 4, 065. 18 | 3, 778. 28 | 4, 416. 33 | 4, 404. 68 | 6, 844. 98 | 1, 441. 52 | |
| | | 1, 424. 94 | 1, 970. 00 | 1, 133. 32 | | 1, 050. 00 | 986. 66 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1, 516. 92 | 346. 87 | 1, 964. 61 | | 1, 236. 72 | 1, 255. 03 | |
| | | 2, 339. 20 | 2, 116. 80 | | | 2, 557. 74 | 2, 109. 60 | 2, 010. 25 |
| | | 1, 099. 92 | 2, 100. 00 | 2, 100. 00 | 219. 96 | 8, 680. 00 | | 2, 760. 00 |
| | | 5, 523. 99 | 4, 220. 47 | 14, 433. 03 | 4, 849. 76 | 3, 310. 41 | 2, 961. 27 | |
| | | 3, 356. 91 | 5, 954. 79 | 6, 921. 79 | | 2, 539. 63 | 2, 864. 73 | |
| 3, 006. 58 | | 9, 191. 12 | 6, 238. 46 | 7, 841. 08 | 54. 16 | 13, 829. 87 | 2, 425. 23 | |
| | | 283. 60 | 1, 725. 17 | | | | 1, 500. 00 | |
| | | 3, 985. 00 | 5, 285. 00 | 4, 980. 00 | | 5, 535. 00 | 4, 920. 00 | |
| | | | | 10, 000. 00 | | | | |
| | | | | 4, 125. 02 | | | | |
| | | | 4, 521. 74 | 4, 122. 93 | | 926. 79 | 1, 323. 64 | 2, 209. 35 |
| | | 5, 425. 44 | 3, 543. 19 | 3, 016. 25 | | 5, 892. 06 | | |
| 8, 132. 76 | 1, 312. 48 | 12, 993. 65 | 6, 604. 45 | | | 4, 670. 04 | 7, 530. 00 | |
| | | 18, 050. 00 | 5, 744. 45 | | | 9, 600. 00 | 3, 000. 00 | |
| | | 1, 897. 59 | 953. 76 | 1, 125. 28 | 219. 98 | 1, 473. 40 | 5, 063. 47 | |
| 4, 036. 48 | | 9, 763. 07 | 6, 238. 82 | | | 12, 358. 50 | 4, 250. 46 | |
| | | 1, 063. 04 | 2, 784. 54 | 970. 25 | | 1, 391. 98 | 1, 308. 92 | 3, 216. 67 |
| | | 2, 469. 29 | 2, 200. 42 | 2, 780. 79 | | 6, 689. 38 | 1, 783. 57 | |
| | | 1, 323. 66 | 2, 016. 20 | 21, 205. 83 | | 1, 911. 91 | 285. 46 | |
| | | 713. 33 | 910. 29 | | | 761. 53 | | |
| 2, 876. 98 | | 5, 158. 23 | 7, 094. 08 | 8, 796. 71 | | 8, 324. 08 | 3, 015. 10 | |
| | | | 3, 200. 00 | 3, 505. 00 | 2, 012. 50 | 3, 400. 00 | 5, 378. 00 | |
| 1, 741. 45 | 1, 860. 96 | 6, 029. 24 | 3, 796. 59 | 3, 925. 34 | | 3, 002. 57 | 1, 885. 33 | |
| | | 6, 718. 37 | 3, 074. 05 | 2, 237. 44 | | 5, 705. 90 | 2, 823. 15 | |
| | | 2, 591. 34 | 2, 864. 01 | 1, 139. 37 | | 3, 511. 87 | 1, 299. 96 | |
| | | | 2, 221. 53 | 2, 211. 95 | | 2, 234. 49 | | |
| | | 2, 574. 01 | 2, 750. 00 | 2, 645. 15 | | 3, 372. 34 | 1, 715. 45 | |
| | | 1, 185. 58 | 840. 88 | | | 1, 018. 44 | 941. 05 | |
| | | 75. 00 | 100. 00 | 3, 738. 59 | | 3, 363. 60 | | |
| | | 5, 804. 53 | 9, 038. 32 | 13, 219. 11 | | 14, 156. 59 | 6, 416. 51 | |
| | | 894. 99 | 874. 98 | | | 690. 00 | | |
| | | 5, 000. 54 | | | | | | |
| 27, 757. 23 | 18, 374. 42 | 176, 826. 99 | 148, 794. 11 | 193, 918. 13 | 19, 469. 84 | 200, 241. 97 | 117, 438. 10 | 16, 234. 93 |
| 23, 944. 52 | 21, 399. 65 | 147, 594. 34 | 138, 640. 27 | 182, 654. 64 | 12, 775. 82 | 160, 813. 86 | 114, 404. 42 | 14, 757. 20 |
| 21, 582. 13 | 15, 090. 43 | 158, 847. 98 | 139, 520. 30 | 171, 364. 05 | 17, 541. 93 | 169, 075. 67 | 102, 798. 92 | 4, 646. 91 |
| 35, 189. 04 | 13, 273. 50 | 135, 317. 99 | 111, 494. 68 | 150, 994. 24 | 16, 335. 29 | 139, 049. 89 | 87, 358. 18 | |
| 43, 474. 59 | 28, 871. 39 | 156, 911. 94 | 121, 739. 30 | 142, 608. 92 | 15, 013. 11 | 149, 780. 57 | 87, 320. 54 | |
| 52, 729. 07 | 33, 037. 96 | 136, 255. 72 | 106, 794. 63 | 150, 440. 07 | 14, 738. 70 | 151, 594. 87 | 100, 227. 86 | |
| 75, 683. 11 | 25, 285. 69 | 164, 480. 17 | 115, 788. 09 | 169, 368. 58 | 13, 478. 82 | 174, 800. 00 | 78, 561. 76 | |
| 362, 896. 50 | 25, 595. 61 | 127, 715. 52 | 115, 383. 23 | 146, 225. 26 | 15, 058. 10 | 192, 313. 17 | | |
| 321, 699. 57 | 27, 557. 00 | 135, 853. 68 | 112, 673. 45 | 149, 978. 94 | 13, 828. 80 | 178, 711. 34 | | |
| 223, 457. 69 | 24, 013. 74 | 151, 306. 74 | 104, 173. 38 | 149, 102. 80 | 15, 052. 24 | 155, 850. 69 | | |
| 163, 028. 85 | 29, 275. 33 | 117, 477. 14 | 83, 263. 80 | 151, 544. 79 | 14, 183. 78 | 124, 471. 96 | | |
| 169, 269. 04 | 35, 041. 37 | 87, 871. 04 | 67, 003. 77 | 102, 469. 90 | 12, 947. 38 | 97, 415. 30 | | |
| | 46, 439. 03 | 93, 866. 43 | 59, 589. 20 | 85, 229. 65 | 14, 524. 65 | 101, 141. 49 | | |
| | 44, 515. 12 | 68, 268. 80 | 40, 519. 09 | 67, 341. 75 | 14, 790. 71 | 75, 316. 76 | | |
| | 69, 425. 12 | 59, 018. 49 | 26, 507. 94 | 49, 536. 76 | 11, 807. 83 | 56, 668. 96 | | |
| | 63, 125. 80 | 30, 305. 43 | 21, 168. 07 | 38, 365. 08 | 9, 593. 93 | 35, 352. 22 | | |
| | 33, 821. 65 | 8, 640. 84 | 5, 735. 83 | 16, 269. 72 | 3, 930. 67 | 9, 191. 99 | | |

² Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.

³ Prior to 1925 included foods and nutrition, home management, and clothing.

⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 5.—*Expenditures of funds from the United States appropriations of May 8, cooperative extension work in each State, Alaska, and Hawaii for the year*

| State | Clothing ¹ | Home manage- ment ¹ | Horticul- ture | Botany and plant pa- thology | Entomol- ogy, api- culture, ornithol- ogy | Rodent pests | Forestry |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------|
| Alabama..... | \$2,999.09 | \$3,403.51 | \$6,635.47 | ----- | \$3,101.97 | ----- | ----- |
| Arizona..... | 1,579.50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Arkansas..... | 1,892.71 | 2,418.24 | 2,408.45 | ----- | ----- | ----- | \$161.83 |
| California..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Colorado..... | 2,651.97 | 749.74 | 1,977.22 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Connecticut..... | 2,800.00 | 3,150.00 | 7,800.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Delaware..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | \$256.17 | 800.62 | ----- | ----- |
| Florida..... | ----- | 3,350.00 | 1,267.00 | 1,267.00 | 1,266.00 | ----- | ----- |
| Georgia..... | 2,506.86 | 2,064.55 | 7,742.29 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 430.00 |
| Idaho..... | 2,130.00 | ----- | 1,800.00 | ----- | 750.00 | ----- | ----- |
| Illinois..... | 3,452.43 | 8,188.59 | 8,024.34 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Indiana..... | 2,995.33 | 6,128.77 | 7,488.58 | 8,033.54 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Iowa..... | 7,255.00 | 14,345.00 | 9,000.00 | 1,800.00 | 2,850.00 | ----- | ----- |
| Kansas..... | 3,258.22 | 2,730.99 | 2,457.21 | 2,189.33 | 2,245.43 | ----- | ----- |
| Kentucky..... | 2,338.70 | 1,660.31 | 4,218.97 | ----- | 380.47 | ----- | ----- |
| Louisiana..... | 1,000.00 | ----- | 2,100.00 | ----- | 1,520.00 | ----- | ----- |
| Maine..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Maryland..... | 1,523.42 | ----- | 5,065.09 | 664.22 | 992.54 | ----- | ----- |
| Massachusetts..... | 1,922.04 | 2,489.50 | 4,684.42 | 50.56 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Michigan..... | ----- | 2,083.32 | 5,791.64 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Minnesota..... | 7,392.08 | 3,988.98 | 480.00 | 2,225.32 | ----- | ----- | 160.00 |
| Mississippi..... | 2,646.44 | 2,697.04 | 6,256.83 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Missouri..... | 5,276.60 | 4,665.14 | 4,588.46 | ----- | 1,544.64 | ----- | ----- |
| Montana..... | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Nebraska..... | 2,405.00 | 6,150.00 | 2,250.00 | ----- | 1,945.96 | ----- | ----- |
| Nevada..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| New Hampshire..... | 2,457.51 | 2,900.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| New Jersey..... | 635.21 | 854.67 | 5,138.80 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2,218.95 |
| New Mexico..... | ----- | ----- | 4,361.29 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| New York..... | 9,232.68 | 9,042.23 | 2,597.90 | 7,792.96 | 5,317.69 | ----- | 1,408.35 |
| North Carolina..... | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 6,100.00 | ----- | 5,640.00 | ----- | ----- |
| North Dakota..... | 4,087.85 | 3,069.74 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Ohio..... | 41.55 | 2,128.52 | 8,879.26 | 7,887.86 | 10,647.58 | ----- | ----- |
| Oklahoma..... | 1,256.15 | 4,114.97 | 1,906.53 | ----- | 738.32 | ----- | ----- |
| Oregon..... | 2,391.98 | 2,991.01 | 2,204.71 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Pennsylvania..... | 1,485.46 | ----- | 5,554.28 | 3,745.34 | 2,074.20 | ----- | 757.82 |
| Rhode Island..... | ----- | ----- | 1,435.43 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| South Carolina..... | 2,524.42 | ----- | 8,073.58 | ----- | 6,134.65 | ----- | ----- |
| South Dakota..... | 2,300.00 | 2,530.73 | 3,400.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Tennessee..... | 938.05 | 938.05 | 1,971.99 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Texas..... | 3,566.31 | 7,893.95 | 7,427.43 | ----- | 2,928.22 | ----- | ----- |
| Utah..... | 1,377.80 | 980.91 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Vermont..... | ----- | 1,734.50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Virginia..... | 2,250.00 | 2,083.33 | 2,015.45 | 2,933.33 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Washington..... | 3,278.39 | 1,174.66 | 988.67 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| West Virginia..... | ----- | ----- | 3,584.56 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 459.50 |
| Wisconsin..... | 8,153.82 | 5,638.06 | 9,411.82 | 5,494.32 | ----- | ----- | 974.74 |
| Wyoming..... | 476.66 | 2,725.00 | 1,320.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Alaska..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 489.35 |
| Hawaii..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total, 1931..... | 108,979.23 | 125,569.01 | 168,407.67 | 44,339.95 | 50,878.29 | ----- | 7,060.54 |
| 1930..... | 95,736.15 | 108,213.47 | 135,732.37 | 45,716.36 | 47,727.88 | ----- | 4,599.52 |
| 1929..... | 113,911.53 | 90,000.49 | 129,679.63 | 41,694.31 | 34,651.27 | \$71.73 | 5,876.69 |
| 1928..... | 95,965.00 | 55,785.95 | 92,417.32 | 38,474.93 | 25,381.16 | 3.89 | 3,804.14 |
| 1927..... | 110,290.84 | 61,630.23 | 105,266.57 | 39,634.31 | 32,495.76 | ----- | 4,472.60 |
| 1926..... | 114,818.52 | 43,650.54 | 109,260.26 | 48,146.55 | 30,840.72 | ----- | 1,230.03 |
| 1925..... | 98,595.84 | 34,351.92 | 114,473.14 | 46,623.74 | 27,010.41 | 1,737.91 | 7,053.51 |
| 1924..... | ----- | ----- | 105,347.12 | 54,154.16 | 49,340.16 | 2,711.31 | 9,184.80 |
| 1923..... | ----- | ----- | 113,766.16 | 54,351.72 | 30,060.01 | 2,244.63 | 4,526.43 |
| 1922..... | ----- | ----- | 119,494.94 | 42,662.39 | 27,482.48 | 600.00 | 409.84 |
| 1921..... | ----- | ----- | 120,881.01 | 39,347.39 | 31,290.85 | 550.00 | 1,183.59 |
| 1920..... | ----- | ----- | 94,734.69 | 38,021.20 | 23,249.32 | ----- | 2,248.18 |
| 1919..... | ----- | ----- | 89,593.31 | 40,819.23 | 21,307.37 | 388.18 | 2,089.12 |
| 1918..... | ----- | ----- | 73,870.57 | 24,800.53 | 7,659.64 | 864.25 | 1,201.41 |
| 1917..... | ----- | ----- | 45,773.14 | 11,691.68 | 7,957.23 | ----- | 4,591.58 |
| 1916..... | ----- | ----- | 42,949.87 | 6,801.49 | 4,603.57 | ----- | 358.45 |
| 1915..... | ----- | ----- | 16,309.53 | 400.00 | 440.00 | ----- | ----- |

¹ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

1914 (Federal Smith-Lever), and from appropriations supplementary thereto for ended June 30, 1931, by projects, and totals for 1915-30—Continued

| Agricul- tural engineer- ing | Farm manage- ment | Rural organiza- tion | Marketing | General agricul- tural eco- nomics | Exhibits and fairs | Publicity | Miscella- neous specialists | Unex- pended balance |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| \$8,004.33 | | | \$10,752.13 | | \$119.74 | \$2,796.10 | | |
| | | | 5,720.78 | | | | | |
| | | | 9,417.62 | \$2,646.61 | | 7,320.67 | | |
| | \$3,756.50 | | | | | | | \$15,000.00 |
| | 12,841.40 | | 5,376.23 | | | 4,066.83 | | |
| | 3,814.34 | | 6,885.66 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | 5,257.90 | \$2,628.95 | 5,257.89 | | | | | 1,654.48 |
| 4,961.90 | 4,838.40 | | 8,318.93 | | 2,897.17 | 1,724.44 | | |
| | 6,608.35 | | 1,574.60 | | | | | |
| 3,504.68 | 9,389.47 | 1,877.75 | 3,171.62 | | | 3,901.64 | | 3,200.00 |
| 2,691.42 | 5,584.01 | | 6,173.02 | | | | | |
| 3,500.00 | 6,800.00 | 1,800.00 | 4,960.00 | | | | | |
| 3,935.68 | 1,514.60 | | 5,541.60 | | | 3,776.27 | | |
| 2,122.56 | 4,364.42 | 250.51 | 3,815.54 | | | 968.93 | | |
| 600.00 | 4,606.22 | 950.00 | | | | | | |
| | 2,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | 5,120.87 | | |
| 953.21 | 1,433.20 | | 2,753.64 | 1,672.64 | | 4,445.41 | | |
| | 1,848.52 | | 4,637.56 | | | | | |
| 2,100.00 | 1,595.87 | | 20,704.09 | | | | | |
| | 7,309.53 | | 5,165.50 | | | 2,600.00 | | 3,596.67 |
| 3,899.11 | | 204.17 | 9,377.67 | | | 791.75 | | |
| 5,705.90 | 8,000.00 | 2,405.84 | 3,319.84 | | | 3,631.11 | | |
| | 8,335.99 | | 4,230.34 | | | 24.40 | | 1,013.93 |
| 6,147.50 | 3,920.00 | | 3,214.36 | | | 4,290.00 | | |
| | | | | | | 1,500.00 | | |
| | 2,152.00 | | 2,385.39 | | | 1,680.00 | | |
| 1,398.70 | 2,944.22 | 1,303.95 | 3,620.09 | | | 11,123.20 | | |
| | | | 5,178.95 | | | | | |
| 2,617.05 | 7,629.33 | 538.14 | 10,172.47 | | | 157.35 | | 881.33 |
| 3,300.00 | 4,364.81 | | 1,250.00 | | | | | |
| 3,194.49 | 2,031.46 | | 4,726.88 | | | 3,035.36 | | |
| 933.36 | 10,905.25 | | 8,905.68 | | | 623.27 | | |
| 1,637.88 | 1,881.28 | | 4,713.23 | | | 4,129.53 | | |
| | 5,160.34 | | 5,160.35 | | 1,982.47 | 550.00 | | |
| | 860.18 | | 5,352.18 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1,430.45 |
| | 4,642.86 | | 10,257.05 | | | 1,012.13 | | |
| 600.00 | 1,660.10 | | 9,299.18 | | | 2,166.68 | | |
| | 11,358.53 | | 7,746.89 | | | 1,908.50 | | |
| 2,810.70 | | 5,318.30 | 18,517.99 | | | 11,270.77 | | |
| | 1,715.23 | | 1,715.22 | | | 1,600.00 | | |
| | 2,508.60 | | 4,821.14 | | | 373.43 | | |
| 3,820.36 | 5,022.90 | 2,772.88 | 5,932.62 | | | 2,804.95 | | 969.56 |
| | 981.48 | | 4,103.86 | | | 66.66 | | 2,519.37 |
| | 67.15 | 4,555.55 | 3,403.09 | | | 1,065.00 | | |
| 1,983.73 | 621.34 | | 4,070.85 | | | 1,000.00 | | |
| | 6,600.00 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,112.77 | | | | | | | 3,437.75 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 70,422.56 | 178,538.55 | 24,606.04 | 254,201.73 | 4,319.25 | 4,999.38 | 91,525.25 | | 33,703.54 |
| 69,203.02 | 81,325.56 | 30,928.83 | 88,308.64 | | 2,700.00 | 83,422.81 | | 22,206.79 |
| 60,774.77 | 81,369.52 | 15,248.78 | 80,897.72 | | 4,941.28 | 87,781.26 | | 101,385.67 |
| 39,587.70 | 72,516.80 | 11,747.46 | 67,601.03 | | 8,751.05 | 73,007.99 | | 1,204.99 |
| 42,761.71 | 67,584.98 | 10,864.70 | 75,217.67 | | 13,861.99 | 47,164.38 | \$792.21 | 1,563.26 |
| 48,034.13 | 71,573.86 | 10,918.77 | 76,060.11 | | 14,347.13 | 17,736.55 | 516.66 | 22,581.10 |
| 51,688.86 | 82,053.25 | 14,044.63 | 75,929.93 | | 8,437.00 | 15,324.01 | | 916.10 |
| 59,303.95 | 59,855.15 | 24,304.54 | 91,555.31 | | 5,677.10 | 6,221.66 | | 20,394.99 |
| 54,910.50 | 63,497.82 | 13,395.83 | 86,237.42 | | 2,670.14 | | 345.98 | 59,183.11 |
| 57,612.13 | 65,492.11 | 4,552.23 | 70,812.25 | | 1,647.17 | | 10,979.02 | 69,650.55 |
| 75,761.33 | 45,856.28 | 7,313.30 | 61,357.69 | | 499.98 | | 3,289.89 | 105,951.50 |
| 58,678.38 | 45,260.73 | 8,660.11 | 61,803.38 | | 1,723.91 | | 3,992.08 | 115,655.64 |
| 50,945.46 | 48,087.69 | 20,794.66 | 57,132.80 | | 1,943.32 | | 8,775.70 | 41,171.96 |
| 24,119.45 | 34,733.81 | 15,744.60 | 33,629.68 | | 2,680.84 | | 17,186.07 | 11,933.71 |
| 21,730.76 | 32,786.96 | 10,510.03 | 18,374.98 | | 2,455.40 | | 32,660.70 | 4,945.63 |
| 15,680.02 | 34,004.56 | 3,197.59 | 7,204.80 | | 748.84 | | 31,731.84 | 2,076.27 |
| 1,180.15 | 4,369.31 | 126.00 | 2,298.60 | | 3,712.95 | | 43,070.27 | 5,065.27 |

TABLE 6.—*Expenditures of funds from sources within States to offset expenditures from appropriations supplementary thereto for cooperative extension work in totals for 1915-30*

| State | Totals | Adminis- tration | Printing and distri- bution of publica- tions | County agent work | Home dem- onstration work ¹ | Boys' and girls' club work |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Alabama..... | \$249,874.70 | \$6,924.90 | \$8,134.98 | \$138,758.89 | \$76,379.28 | \$1,910.09 |
| Arizona..... | 38,021.32 | 6,324.18 | 1,455.43 | 14,636.29 | 3,622.85 | 4,047.84 |
| Arkansas..... | 213,573.26 | 8,391.95 | ----- | 106,584.76 | 83,909.42 | 53.71 |
| California..... | 146,542.03 | ----- | ----- | 110,818.46 | 5,060.00 | 15,663.57 |
| Colorado..... | 73,420.43 | 3,931.56 | ----- | 46,433.64 | 6,766.14 | 1,536.07 |
| Connecticut..... | 60,366.22 | 9,410.21 | 4,987.86 | 360.00 | 1,042.97 | 4,537.00 |
| Delaware..... | 12,280.11 | 3,804.00 | ----- | 4,713.02 | 1,338.00 | 1,433.63 |
| Florida..... | 95,587.99 | 4,379.69 | 3,664.46 | 37,608.50 | 33,843.57 | 3,257.82 |
| Georgia..... | 300,406.49 | 15,123.70 | 7,956.56 | 124,750.72 | 64,998.59 | 10,850.60 |
| Idaho..... | 50,575.50 | 3,705.13 | 929.66 | 19,307.15 | 5,690.97 | 647.05 |
| Illinois..... | 275,791.82 | ----- | ----- | 242,305.21 | 30,286.61 | ----- |
| Indiana..... | 197,870.99 | ----- | ----- | 197,870.99 | ----- | ----- |
| Iowa..... | 207,599.17 | ----- | ----- | 196,615.99 | 10,983.18 | ----- |
| Kansas..... | 163,287.80 | 9,014.54 | 185.55 | 74,062.01 | 9,136.55 | 8,037.36 |
| Kentucky..... | 248,175.81 | 10,715.48 | 742.50 | 109,250.41 | 33,609.40 | 22,647.06 |
| Louisiana..... | 168,076.32 | 14,875.77 | 3,418.30 | 72,531.93 | 22,881.10 | 3,948.25 |
| Maine..... | 61,267.36 | 6,757.21 | ----- | 14,013.30 | 3,792.16 | 7,864.73 |
| Maryland..... | 86,695.51 | 6,355.18 | 1,194.09 | 32,599.21 | 20,431.52 | 3,294.19 |
| Massachusetts..... | 32,276.26 | ----- | ----- | 24,122.68 | 6,193.58 | 1,960.00 |
| Michigan..... | 193,386.58 | 6,500.39 | ----- | 38,115.56 | 5,389.43 | 33,694.08 |
| Minnesota..... | 184,417.68 | 1,733.47 | 2,308.27 | 146,772.78 | 10,859.54 | 3,467.81 |
| Mississippi..... | 220,238.21 | 2,745.71 | 1,020.86 | 165,158.21 | 29,705.27 | 4,122.04 |
| Missouri..... | 253,267.56 | 3,746.44 | 4,348.20 | 154,559.18 | 22,299.04 | 9,344.30 |
| Montana..... | 65,268.76 | 5,400.00 | 3,820.00 | 36,690.34 | 7,000.00 | 1,836.11 |
| Nebraska..... | 129,030.60 | 6,216.20 | 2,407.84 | 56,758.76 | 7,685.21 | 10,446.44 |
| Nevada..... | 17,465.47 | ----- | ----- | 13,954.67 | 1,302.75 | ----- |
| New Hampshire..... | 26,617.54 | ----- | ----- | 12,100.00 | 7,617.54 | 6,900.00 |
| New Jersey..... | 93,410.94 | ----- | ----- | 23,363.42 | 13,344.98 | 14,090.04 |
| New Mexico..... | 45,480.83 | 11,095.23 | 2,297.22 | 20,902.93 | 7,965.45 | ----- |
| New York..... | 240,652.76 | ----- | ----- | 108,714.43 | 63,022.19 | 54,534.81 |
| North Carolina..... | 281,488.64 | 14,691.40 | 6,025.81 | 156,409.66 | 62,228.48 | 4,796.11 |
| North Dakota..... | 87,100.93 | 2,500.00 | 2,189.40 | 44,916.75 | 3,158.30 | 495.27 |
| Ohio..... | 270,110.86 | 10,600.00 | ----- | 134,119.97 | 44,307.33 | 21,002.42 |
| Oklahoma..... | 211,827.82 | 18,734.20 | ----- | 97,398.24 | 36,153.15 | 11,501.52 |
| Oregon..... | 67,129.64 | 4,656.66 | ----- | 35,737.86 | 2,114.40 | 6,318.33 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 383,822.77 | 21,502.90 | 325.00 | 111,270.74 | 47,618.10 | 22,430.72 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1,827.81 | 127.37 | 35.08 | 439.30 | 211.29 | 270.85 |
| South Carolina..... | 191,928.56 | 8,345.01 | ----- | 99,144.83 | 61,865.15 | 1,066.68 |
| South Dakota..... | 84,222.60 | 11,370.98 | 6,252.38 | 25,082.94 | 2,417.79 | 11,717.86 |
| Tennessee..... | 237,398.03 | 22,351.82 | 6,911.94 | 112,197.67 | 37,263.78 | 6,607.28 |
| Texas..... | 438,427.59 | ----- | 1,350.65 | 272,370.41 | 130,942.02 | 1,688.64 |
| Utah..... | 41,084.32 | 7,083.33 | ----- | 21,750.23 | 3,652.76 | 1,597.15 |
| Vermont..... | 40,122.18 | 3,252.47 | ----- | 17,941.57 | 6,306.39 | 5,781.52 |
| Virginia..... | 233,412.76 | 1,306.00 | 8,710.49 | 78,711.03 | 52,638.11 | 759.04 |
| Washington..... | 89,016.34 | 1,596.45 | 373.10 | 55,800.06 | 3,809.30 | 2,408.16 |
| West Virginia..... | 146,489.45 | 2,463.49 | 4,992.17 | 68,814.40 | 25,036.89 | 29,310.25 |
| Wisconsin..... | 186,659.69 | 6,322.84 | 3,923.85 | 89,047.95 | 5,487.25 | 7,355.90 |
| Wyoming..... | 27,462.26 | 212.64 | ----- | 23,716.70 | 3,532.92 | ----- |
| Hawaii..... | 21,977.73 | 6,007.50 | 901.94 | 6,692.50 | 3,452.54 | ----- |
| Total, 1931..... | 7,192,436.00 | 290,276.00 | 90,863.59 | 3,795,996.25 | 1,128,353.24 | 365,232.30 |
| 1930..... | 6,192,936.00 | 281,502.00 | 70,724.45 | 3,142,448.31 | 945,965.56 | 306,966.77 |
| 1929..... | 5,692,936.00 | 300,878.57 | 66,538.82 | 2,896,354.18 | 866,956.17 | 233,896.16 |
| 1928..... | 5,400,000.00 | 248,360.35 | 66,577.46 | 2,710,846.14 | 820,664.88 | 228,767.19 |
| 1927..... | 5,400,000.00 | 240,064.19 | 98,681.84 | 2,876,107.68 | 728,071.31 | 207,667.79 |
| 1926..... | 5,400,000.00 | 238,648.04 | 104,493.36 | 2,861,288.71 | 759,181.86 | 222,413.89 |
| 1925..... | 5,399,999.99 | 260,230.20 | 80,633.60 | 2,871,202.68 | 764,356.32 | 180,045.94 |
| 1924..... | 5,400,000.00 | 285,911.89 | 81,005.72 | 2,962,393.16 | 750,939.18 | 194,681.32 |
| 1923..... | 5,400,000.00 | 332,631.65 | 74,414.38 | 2,940,071.60 | 831,627.67 | 193,467.20 |
| 1922..... | 5,100,000.00 | 299,388.81 | 78,678.18 | 2,669,702.27 | 775,682.83 | 228,517.62 |
| 1921..... | 4,600,000.00 | 299,526.68 | 76,823.58 | 2,348,738.60 | 761,014.77 | 215,447.91 |
| 1920..... | 4,100,000.00 | 247,554.18 | 58,956.38 | 2,204,209.25 | 589,724.44 | 178,287.12 |
| 1919..... | 2,100,000.00 | 252,329.45 | 55,540.79 | 941,902.93 | 293,869.64 | 112,706.28 |
| 1918..... | 1,600,000.00 | 178,212.44 | 40,130.89 | 766,416.54 | 197,262.21 | 80,315.51 |
| 1917..... | 1,100,000.00 | 97,302.53 | 34,819.50 | 541,495.05 | 126,235.78 | 50,209.68 |
| 1916..... | 600,000.00 | 90,055.50 | 15,198.34 | 283,077.42 | 68,468.44 | 28,473.54 |

¹ Prior to 1920 included home-economics specialists.² Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.

from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever), and each State, Alaska, and Hawaii for the year ended June 30, 1931, by projects, and

| Home-economics special- ists ^{2 3} | Extension schools | Animal husbandry | Poultry | Dairying | Animal diseases | Agronomy | Foods and nutrition ⁴ | Child care and training |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | \$73.32 | \$2,276.83 | | | | \$1,256.04 | \$966.42 | |
| | | 5,594.45 | \$98.79 | \$2,008.22 | | 224.00 | | |
| | 35.00 | 1,800.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,650.00 | | 1,821.11 | 2,730.00 | |
| | | 2,013.19 | 1,537.75 | 1,717.80 | | 2,087.03 | 1,465.39 | |
| \$1,034.76 | | 233.37 | 4,972.67 | 7,616.68 | | 5,382.31 | 1,030.30 | |
| | | | 991.46 | | | | | |
| | 125.24 | 1,185.89 | 1,664.46 | 1,455.66 | | | | |
| | | 6,496.28 | 5,522.28 | 4,772.94 | \$540.36 | 12,426.73 | 3,767.65 | \$1,557.58 |
| | | 7,968.83 | | 3,044.47 | | 3,958.23 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 2,138.18 | 2,995.47 | 5,754.82 | 5,447.85 | 5,470.21 | 2,416.78 | 8,026.38 | 3,017.22 | |
| | 4,318.33 | 10,871.66 | 8,249.99 | 4,191.66 | | 9,468.33 | 2,750.00 | |
| | | 3,681.55 | 7,257.61 | 3,449.81 | | 2,999.75 | 2,969.82 | |
| | | | 3,719.29 | 3,830.25 | | 4,573.71 | 3,209.42 | |
| | | 3,014.43 | 2,896.14 | 3,085.94 | | 3,461.42 | 1,755.73 | |
| | | 7,213.20 | 8,823.26 | 13,579.14 | 3,999.96 | 22,384.60 | 5,006.56 | |
| | | 3,663.51 | | 4,052.80 | | 2,832.45 | | |
| | | 1,093.65 | 1,892.34 | 2,328.23 | | 479.98 | 849.25 | |
| 2,071.48 | 1,281.98 | 6,293.64 | 4,617.53 | 5,595.35 | 584.63 | 10,046.05 | 1,625.47 | |
| | | | 2,700.00 | | | | 1,950.00 | |
| | | 5,274.80 | 3,009.23 | 4,655.50 | | 4,552.04 | 1,863.18 | |
| | | | 225.00 | 375.00 | | | | |
| | | | 7,500.00 | 5,887.50 | | 3,240.00 | 3,190.00 | 2,275.00 |
| 3,500.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 8,128.19 | 2,723.11 | | | 5,057.69 | 744.89 | |
| | | 3,858.29 | 2,464.25 | 3,680.00 | 1,800.00 | 3,386.54 | 1,344.16 | |
| | | 10,316.68 | 3,800.00 | | | 11,997.78 | 3,300.00 | |
| | | 3,950.00 | 6,642.98 | 3,200.00 | | 3,200.00 | 2,926.00 | |
| | | 1,900.00 | 2,100.00 | 1,679.39 | | 633.34 | 825.00 | |
| | | 15,994.63 | 18,377.26 | 17,781.77 | | 21,187.35 | 3,403.05 | |
| | | 95.39 | 4.80 | | | 18.25 | | |
| | | 1,857.66 | 1,586.68 | 1,633.40 | | 5,909.15 | | |
| | | | 1,632.20 | 1,911.46 | 2,922.38 | 1,815.08 | 3,032.09 | |
| 1,929.26 | 2,766.35 | 10,230.01 | 5,512.58 | 7,206.23 | | 3,913.89 | 2,319.41 | |
| | | 5,780.00 | 2,833.34 | 2,833.33 | | 333.33 | 1,400.00 | |
| | | 211.81 | 378.99 | 83.00 | | 105.34 | 1,992.24 | |
| | | | 1,598.52 | 2,602.86 | | 1,337.40 | | |
| | | 6,157.32 | 10,674.42 | 16,417.04 | | 6,099.50 | 1,530.12 | |
| | | 2,395.81 | 3,851.49 | | | 3,341.90 | 2,569.93 | |
| | | 4,317.40 | 3,400.00 | 936.90 | | 857.97 | | |
| | 3,808.17 | 5,882.01 | 3,159.57 | 20,841.99 | | 7,689.88 | 1,779.20 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 10,673.68 | 15,403.86 | 155,505.30 | 143,365.84 | 159,574.53 | 12,264.11 | 176,104.55 | 65,312.50 | 3,832.58 |
| 12,645.79 | 12,045.81 | 138,915.41 | 140,225.79 | 147,553.69 | 15,474.57 | 174,405.76 | 68,793.94 | 1,842.47 |
| 21,546.70 | 13,341.86 | 122,051.67 | 131,251.46 | 144,157.74 | 9,126.79 | 150,995.94 | 74,247.84 | |
| 38,779.42 | 13,225.01 | 171,861.95 | 128,812.75 | 122,290.63 | 13,359.11 | 175,939.93 | 72,137.57 | |
| 36,352.87 | 12,261.55 | 150,433.55 | 127,443.57 | 113,868.01 | 9,806.86 | 152,758.64 | 70,503.52 | |
| 46,202.49 | 15,664.10 | 145,205.90 | 129,600.34 | 118,739.28 | 6,408.24 | 162,469.95 | 69,537.29 | |
| 114,996.88 | 15,716.27 | 150,132.86 | 109,889.36 | 110,540.95 | 13,609.97 | 132,991.43 | 60,993.43 | |
| 165,523.64 | 13,984.83 | 176,842.99 | 103,904.31 | 133,617.88 | 13,628.91 | 117,546.29 | | |
| 104,525.11 | 5,506.33 | 150,062.17 | 100,913.09 | 115,412.01 | 10,546.32 | 115,216.02 | | |
| 200,301.69 | 16,517.56 | 117,689.62 | 89,407.18 | 88,359.26 | 10,248.45 | 128,143.57 | | |
| 94,802.54 | 22,731.78 | 104,050.07 | 77,498.14 | 74,905.25 | 15,728.27 | 100,675.72 | | |
| 117,032.75 | 47,019.29 | 84,244.58 | 61,520.81 | 50,416.25 | 14,135.15 | 70,309.47 | | |
| | 28,667.68 | 55,747.75 | 34,779.81 | 48,483.73 | 11,498.94 | 42,585.94 | | |
| | 35,850.11 | 44,274.89 | 22,973.75 | 45,155.37 | 8,054.15 | 44,613.67 | | |
| | 36,501.94 | 27,199.22 | 12,722.78 | 24,306.88 | 5,230.27 | 26,433.67 | | |
| | 25,754.65 | 7,305.47 | 7,102.61 | 9,905.43 | 2,406.88 | 9,439.85 | | |

³ Prior to 1925 included foods and nutrition, home management, and clothing.

⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 6.—*Expenditures of funds from sources within States to offset expenditures from appropriations supplementary thereto for cooperative extension work in each totals for 1915-30—Continued*

| State | Clothing ⁴ | Home management ⁴ | Horticulture | Botany and plant pathology | Entomology, apiculture, ornithology | Rodent pests |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Alabama..... | \$550. 59 | \$1, 029. 82 | \$2, 725. 49 | | \$869. 44 | |
| Arizona..... | 9. 27 | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | | 1, 320. 00 | 1, 410. 00 | | | |
| California..... | | | | | | |
| Colorado..... | 746. 39 | 1, 279. 28 | 1, 508. 22 | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 1, 465. 11 | 925. 82 | 4, 297. 22 | | 1, 261. 26 | |
| Delaware..... | | | | | | |
| Florida..... | | 1, 155. 41 | 517. 00 | \$517. 00 | 516. 95 | |
| Georgia..... | 1, 795. 26 | 1, 620. 63 | 8, 771. 75 | | | |
| Idaho..... | 1, 605. 52 | | 3, 034. 56 | | 275. 00 | |
| Illinois..... | | | | | | |
| Indiana..... | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | | | | | | |
| Kansas..... | 3, 304. 12 | 2, 386. 28 | 4, 204. 23 | 2, 412. 26 | 2, 812. 28 | |
| Kentucky..... | 5, 041. 66 | 2, 475. 00 | 7, 124. 99 | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 2, 704. 94 | | 5, 577. 53 | | 4, 740. 07 | |
| Maine..... | 3, 209. 42 | 3, 209. 42 | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 1, 787. 21 | | 3, 455. 08 | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | | | | | | |
| Michigan..... | 5, 499. 96 | 6, 783. 32 | 11, 185. 30 | 1, 999. 92 | 1, 291. 62 | |
| Minnesota..... | | | 154. 26 | 2, 368. 01 | | |
| Mississippi..... | 658. 40 | 890. 60 | 2, 323. 42 | | | |
| Missouri..... | 4, 638. 61 | 4, 168. 80 | 2, 962. 78 | | 1, 794. 05 | |
| Montana..... | 1, 600. 00 | 1, 358. 38 | | | | |
| Nebraska..... | 1, 335. 11 | 4, 181. 48 | 2, 427. 82 | | 667. 82 | |
| Nevada..... | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire..... | | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 1, 300. 00 | 3, 480. 00 | 10, 140. 00 | | | |
| New Mexico..... | | | | | | |
| New York..... | | | | | | |
| North Carolina..... | 779. 87 | 881. 13 | 3, 092. 76 | | 2, 905. 60 | |
| North Dakota..... | 6, 499. 99 | 775. 00 | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 6, 391. 66 | 5, 800. 00 | 7, 000. 00 | | | |
| Oklahoma..... | 3, 000. 00 | 30. 00 | 5, 303. 80 | | 2, 060. 90 | |
| Oregon..... | | | 2, 216. 67 | | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 17, 834. 14 | | 19, 793. 05 | 12, 032. 81 | 18, 156. 47 | |
| Rhode Island..... | | | 44. 81 | | | |
| South Carolina..... | | | 950. 00 | | | |
| South Dakota..... | 1, 172. 35 | 1, 018. 10 | 2, 089. 25 | | | |
| Tennessee..... | 1, 267. 32 | 1, 267. 32 | 3, 450. 67 | | | |
| Texas..... | 1, 400. 00 | 1, 412. 41 | 3, 000. 00 | | 2, 780. 00 | |
| Utah..... | 1, 334. 83 | 2, 294. 64 | | | | |
| Vermont..... | | 1, 301. 45 | | | | |
| Virginia..... | 1, 242. 95 | 1, 898. 33 | 18, 958. 43 | 1, 447. 47 | | |
| Washington..... | 30. 00 | 3, 071. 64 | 3, 069. 13 | | | |
| West Virginia..... | | | 3, 334. 44 | | | |
| Wisconsin..... | 2, 679. 83 | 1, 723. 09 | 3, 120. 23 | 1, 726. 17 | | |
| Wyoming..... | | | | | | |
| Hawaii..... | | | | | | |
| Total, 1931..... | 80, 884. 51 | 57, 737. 35 | 147, 242. 89 | 22, 503. 64 | 40, 131. 46 | |
| 1930..... | 85, 232. 66 | 50, 422. 59 | 141, 195. 63 | 24, 481. 81 | 44, 897. 92 | \$181. 14 |
| 1929..... | 59, 241. 35 | 47, 665. 12 | 133, 436. 31 | 28, 446. 72 | 48, 374. 74 | 1, 414. 53 |
| 1928..... | 61, 956. 69 | 31, 747. 16 | 139, 633. 23 | 34, 569. 74 | 54, 058. 74 | 1, 532. 97 |
| 1927..... | 56, 960. 18 | 32, 742. 74 | 131, 216. 19 | 30, 517. 12 | 56, 093. 85 | 1, 430. 72 |
| 1926..... | 55, 075. 63 | 25, 130. 61 | 129, 784. 36 | 37, 415. 83 | 52, 583. 16 | 1, 469. 20 |
| 1925..... | 67, 048. 09 | 25, 993. 85 | 132, 523. 13 | 39, 278. 00 | 48, 187. 89 | 675. 00 |
| 1924..... | | | 145, 418. 75 | 24, 372. 62 | 34, 971. 48 | 1, 444. 28 |
| 1923..... | | | 127, 599. 02 | 16, 280. 70 | 43, 239. 84 | 2, 220. 00 |
| 1922..... | | | 99, 493. 33 | 23, 688. 88 | 32, 150. 09 | 1, 627. 05 |
| 1921..... | | | 82, 432. 04 | 38, 993. 32 | 22, 121. 07 | 11, 119. 99 |
| 1920..... | | | 76, 121. 70 | 29, 513. 14 | 21, 011. 90 | 9, 380. 74 |
| 1919..... | | | 37, 705. 66 | 19, 646. 78 | 10, 750. 04 | 10, 134. 00 |
| 1918..... | | | 22, 294. 37 | 19, 659. 97 | 9, 904. 89 | |
| 1917..... | | | 18, 183. 43 | 18, 643. 05 | 7, 030. 07 | 12, 489. 65 |
| 1916..... | | | 9, 911. 70 | 5, 388. 86 | 3, 560. 81 | 3, 742. 83 |

from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever), and State, Alaska, and Hawaii for the year ended June 30, 1931, by projects, and

| Forestry | Agricultural engineering | Farm management | Rural organization | Marketing | Exhibits and fairs | Publicity | Miscellaneous specialists | Unexpended balance |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | \$1,205.77 | | | \$2,904.35 | \$2,595.95 | \$1,312.54 | | |
| \$60.00 | | | | 1,681.50 | | 625.81 | | \$15,000.00 |
| 63.52 | 1,168.20 | \$1,437.10 3,572.36 | | 480.94 3,454.60 | | 479.93 3,550.00 | | |
| 2,300.00 | 5,213.96 | 2,390.33 143.24 | | 849.10 5,422.40 | 673.32 | 3,192.76 13,454.85 265.69 | | 1,654.48 |
| | | | | | | | | 3,200.00 |
| | 6,089.72 | 2,673.60 | | 1,162.50 | | 2,539.89 | | |
| 18.78 | 5,356.65 | 3,596.67 | \$825.00 | 3,072.69 | | 3,868.33 | | |
| 3,209.83 | 3,863.60 | 1,293.85 | 2,677.78 | 3,442.10 | | 5,743.78 | | |
| | | 1,939.31 | | 1,939.31 | | | | |
| | | | | 1,266.66 | | 2,098.71 | | |
| | 4,962.12 | | | 6,786.64 | | 10,171.52 | | |
| 347.03 | | 896.75 | | | | 1,364.33 | | 3,596.67 |
| | 1,267.81 | | 134.42 | 3,168.02 | | 2,400.00 | | |
| | 4,063.21 | 2,633.96 | 2,784.49 | 1,368.30 | | 2,440.07 | | |
| | | 1,900.00 | | | | | | 1,013.93 |
| | 6,296.19 | 3,807.80 | | 1,389.94 | | 6,055.24 | | |
| | | 804.02 | | 804.03 | | | | |
| | 2,000.00 | 3,600.00 | | | | | | |
| | | 5,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | | 3,220.00 | | |
| 1,212.91 | 2,333.14 | | | | | 9,477.89 | | 881.33 |
| | 749.98 | 4,697.74 | | 2,100.00 | | 2,485.26 | | |
| | 4,041.68 | 7,433.34 | | | | | | |
| | 5,401.50 | 3,383.36 | | 2,891.66 | | 6,050.51 | | |
| 5,226.25 | | 2,607.11 | | 2,607.11 | 1,868.77 | 1,865.00 | | |
| | | 10,016.35 | | 16,722.18 | | 4,150.00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 580.67 |
| | 1,423.87 | 3,312.49 | | 3,000.00 | | 6,570.00 | | |
| 361.90 | | 3,986.76 | | 5,497.89 | | 1,553.49 | | |
| | 2,780.00 | | | 4,277.94 | | 3,575.90 | | |
| | | | | | | 7,523.46 | | |
| | | | | | | 600.00 | | |
| 80.238 | 9,367.56 | 1,148.98 | 3,523.43 | 5,744.95 | | 5,305.65 | | 969.56 |
| | | 2,380.00 | | | | 1,800.00 | | 2,519.37 |
| | | 25.54 | 3,000.00 | | | | | |
| 6,090.37 | 2,874.57 | 4,065.03 | | 4,731.79 | | 4,350.00 | | |
| | | 1,485.50 | | | | | | 3,437.75 |
| 19,692.97 | 70,459.53 | 80,231.19 | 12,945.12 | 91,766.60 | 5,138.04 | 118,090.61 | | 32,853.76 |
| 21,253.37 | 66,834.61 | 62,005.86 | 17,112.30 | 79,638.39 | 422.51 | 119,696.52 | | 20,050.37 |
| 15,662.85 | 71,945.83 | 49,865.75 | 18,640.52 | 86,799.37 | 1,013.54 | 75,926.95 | | 23,158.52 |
| 13,355.79 | 57,508.69 | 44,001.01 | 21,130.44 | 67,287.87 | 2,445.83 | 57,944.46 | | 1,204.99 |
| 8,712.94 | 63,863.19 | 45,836.50 | 35,034.65 | 53,278.56 | 2,653.21 | 56,075.51 | | 1,563.26 |
| 11,624.24 | 64,390.07 | 35,904.72 | 28,647.75 | 48,523.70 | 1,696.09 | 27,084.29 | | 816.90 |
| 15,059.40 | 58,605.76 | 38,129.86 | 25,077.49 | 57,812.86 | 1,381.76 | 21,721.85 | \$2,249.06 | 916.10 |
| 3,341.97 | 57,456.05 | 42,429.13 | 6,831.87 | 54,499.08 | 1,913.03 | 6,793.01 | 153.62 | 20,394.99 |
| 2,595.41 | 65,911.42 | 39,344.76 | 6,270.69 | 59,186.20 | 3,768.04 | | 7.26 | 59,183.11 |
| 6,857.47 | 42,101.04 | 31,293.57 | 5,296.99 | 69,367.15 | 5,758.05 | | 10,078.79 | 69,650.55 |
| 50.00 | 5,870.22 | 31,388.27 | 35,981.24 | 10,142.62 | 56,663.33 | | 7,343.09 | 105,951.50 |
| 1,927.09 | 5,555.87 | 42,707.86 | 25,288.52 | 12,718.94 | 32,737.92 | | 3,971.01 | 115,655.64 |
| 1,163.59 | 3,759.50 | 26,472.85 | 21,327.94 | 13,077.73 | 31,572.65 | | 5,104.36 | 41,171.96 |
| 367.54 | 1,184.10 | 20,830.86 | 13,135.06 | 13,798.22 | 20,502.90 | | 3,128.85 | 11,933.71 |
| | 3,171.32 | 12,420.99 | 15,638.37 | 12,636.50 | 9,544.02 | | 2,839.67 | 4,945.63 |
| | 1,498.89 | 3,003.55 | 6,065.04 | 12,279.09 | 1,850.19 | | 3,434.64 | 2,076.27 |

TABLE 7.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural June 30, 1931, by sources of

| State | Grand total | Total Federal funds | Total within the States | Funds from Federal sources | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|------------|
| | | | | United States Department of Agriculture | |
| | | | | Farmers' co-operative demonstrations | Other |
| Alabama..... | \$722,306.03 | \$314,206.49 | \$408,099.54 | \$32,351.79 | |
| Arizona..... | 160,837.65 | 80,120.08 | 80,717.57 | 9,998.76 | \$2,100.00 |
| Arkansas..... | 582,263.82 | 274,246.19 | 308,017.63 | 28,692.93 | |
| California..... | 813,817.46 | 187,490.85 | 626,326.61 | 23,968.82 | |
| Colorado..... | 283,401.40 | 128,609.17 | 154,792.23 | 20,842.15 | 4,346.59 |
| Connecticut..... | 296,671.94 | 101,449.50 | 195,222.44 | 9,899.95 | |
| Delaware..... | 58,859.65 | 46,579.54 | 12,280.11 | 4,299.43 | |
| Florida..... | 381,532.52 | 144,725.34 | 236,807.18 | 20,791.83 | |
| Georgia..... | 834,468.76 | 367,957.81 | 466,510.95 | 35,571.32 | |
| Idaho..... | 259,112.05 | 103,828.82 | 155,283.23 | 19,053.32 | 2,700.00 |
| Illinois..... | 1,059,035.16 | 315,940.84 | 743,094.32 | 11,369.02 | |
| Indiana..... | 675,574.86 | 241,409.09 | 434,165.77 | 11,558.10 | |
| Iowa..... | 1,092,144.80 | 252,417.87 | 839,726.93 | 12,838.70 | |
| Kansas..... | 739,534.05 | 204,856.30 | 534,677.75 | 11,568.50 | |
| Kentucky..... | 592,651.42 | 308,417.17 | 284,234.25 | 30,241.36 | |
| Louisiana..... | 492,151.84 | 231,368.08 | 260,783.76 | 31,311.76 | |
| Maine..... | 208,494.11 | 109,260.53 | 99,233.58 | 17,993.17 | |
| Maryland..... | 387,327.43 | 135,803.76 | 251,523.67 | 17,132.65 | |
| Massachusetts..... | 416,181.57 | 87,607.02 | 328,574.55 | 23,350.76 | |
| Michigan..... | 791,110.35 | 235,333.96 | 555,776.39 | 9,967.38 | |
| Minnesota..... | 556,526.87 | 223,034.21 | 333,492.66 | 10,232.71 | |
| Mississippi..... | 611,447.77 | 290,122.22 | 321,325.55 | 37,904.01 | |
| Missouri..... | 588,585.62 | 296,589.43 | 291,996.19 | 13,321.87 | |
| Montana..... | 345,710.94 | 126,984.05 | 218,726.89 | 23,677.86 | 9,051.36 |
| Nebraska..... | 409,224.06 | 177,834.51 | 231,389.55 | 13,505.27 | 3,318.64 |
| Nevada..... | 130,688.15 | 61,559.12 | 69,129.03 | 11,091.92 | 3,001.73 |
| New Hampshire..... | 209,991.89 | 75,932.14 | 134,059.75 | 17,334.60 | |
| New Jersey..... | 427,936.88 | 138,117.00 | 289,819.88 | 12,822.31 | |
| New Mexico..... | 197,524.80 | 93,861.67 | 103,663.13 | 18,380.84 | |
| New York..... | 1,736,958.53 | 281,209.12 | 1,455,749.41 | 9,457.69 | |
| North Carolina..... | 695,903.81 | 345,071.85 | 350,831.96 | 31,603.21 | |
| North Dakota..... | 298,454.74 | 137,104.83 | 161,349.91 | 18,503.90 | |
| Ohio..... | 941,403.17 | 312,102.54 | 629,305.63 | 10,241.72 | |
| Oklahoma..... | 638,604.40 | 269,873.34 | 368,731.06 | 28,045.52 | |
| Oregon..... | 364,794.48 | 124,078.59 | 240,715.89 | 22,148.95 | 4,800.00 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 909,827.38 | 415,367.32 | 494,460.06 | 44.55 | |
| Rhode Island..... | 59,232.11 | 37,184.05 | 22,048.06 | 6,786.69 | |
| South Carolina..... | 547,959.12 | 251,465.84 | 296,493.28 | 29,537.28 | |
| South Dakota..... | 318,434.74 | 139,558.37 | 178,876.37 | 22,935.77 | 2,400.00 |
| Tennessee..... | 650,851.66 | 302,044.54 | 348,807.12 | 32,754.51 | |
| Texas..... | 1,268,668.10 | 523,654.21 | 745,013.89 | 53,246.62 | |
| Utah..... | 175,663.83 | 91,161.76 | 84,502.07 | 16,377.48 | 2,400.00 |
| Vermont..... | 193,174.65 | 89,100.45 | 104,074.20 | 17,344.77 | |
| Virginia..... | 668,600.38 | 293,897.84 | 374,702.54 | 29,854.68 | |
| Washington..... | 270,176.21 | 139,204.02 | 130,972.19 | 22,707.05 | |
| West Virginia..... | 467,880.75 | 196,570.41 | 271,310.34 | 18,100.96 | |
| Wisconsin..... | 621,743.24 | 225,801.77 | 395,941.47 | 7,912.08 | |
| Wyoming..... | 205,367.23 | 77,428.52 | 127,938.71 | 15,789.59 | 2,676.67 |
| Alaska..... | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | | |
| Hawaii..... | 76,114.92 | 54,839.65 | 21,275.27 | 4,799.67 | |
| Puerto Rico..... | 3,927.00 | 1,963.50 | 1,963.50 | | |
| Total, 1931..... | 25,448,859.30 | 9,674,345.28 | 15,774,514.02 | 939,265.78 | 36,794.99 |
| 1930..... | 24,266,064.87 | 8,732,716.69 | 15,533,348.18 | 942,145.44 | 94,623.83 |
| 1929..... | 22,870,026.76 | 8,412,090.30 | 14,457,936.46 | 952,935.77 | 356,671.43 |
| 1928..... | 20,677,423.66 | 7,040,447.03 | 13,636,976.63 | 979,522.15 | 131,465.36 |
| 1927..... | 20,147,319.39 | 6,991,664.21 | 13,155,655.18 | 986,893.90 | 83,081.91 |
| 1926..... | 19,463,728.61 | 6,885,983.69 | 12,577,744.92 | 967,166.73 | 129,377.72 |
| 1925..... | 19,332,371.40 | 7,070,330.90 | 12,262,040.50 | 962,390.34 | 228,856.67 |
| 1924..... | 19,082,025.04 | 7,085,826.81 | 11,996,198.23 | 991,900.82 | 234,320.98 |
| 1923..... | 18,484,845.00 | 7,101,078.42 | 11,383,766.58 | 1,004,729.29 | 275,532.24 |
| 1922..... | 17,181,751.64 | 6,727,153.86 | 10,454,597.78 | 1,007,263.48 | 209,540.93 |
| 1921..... | 16,792,248.32 | 6,434,178.53 | 10,358,069.79 | 1,025,083.33 | 435,046.70 |
| 1920..... | 14,658,079.92 | 5,891,456.71 | 8,766,623.21 | 1,021,091.39 | 406,020.96 |
| 1919..... | 14,661,560.50 | 9,039,041.38 | 5,622,519.12 | ² 5,564,839.70 | 935,373.64 |
| 1918..... | 11,302,764.75 | 6,475,755.54 | 4,827,009.21 | ³ 3,900,406.30 | 507,282.95 |
| 1917..... | 6,149,619.63 | 2,719,281.40 | 3,430,338.23 | 958,333.87 | 185,893.15 |
| 1916..... | 4,864,180.94 | 2,143,485.66 | 2,720,695.28 | 900,389.92 | 165,172.01 |
| 1915..... | 3,597,235.85 | 1,485,885.13 | 2,111,350.72 | 905,782.00 | 105,168.40 |

¹ Prior to 1926 included funds from various other bureaus.² Includes \$4,598,243.13 emergency funds.

extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended funds, and totals for 1915-30

| Funds from Federal sources | | | | Funds from within States | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Clarke-McNary | Smith-Lever | Capper-Ketcham | Additional cooperative | State and college | County | Farmers' organizations, etc. |
| \$1,980.00 | \$213,041.91 | \$37,832.79 | \$29,000.00 | \$260,818.03 | \$137,239.46 | \$10,042.05 |
| | 33,920.44 | 22,100.88 | 12,000.00 | 49,490.00 | 31,192.21 | 35.36 |
| 1,980.00 | 171,397.98 | 34,175.28 | 38,000.00 | 122,500.00 | 176,865.63 | 8,652.00 |
| 1,980.00 | 130,921.71 | 30,620.32 | | 422,581.47 | 203,745.14 | |
| | 63,703.73 | 24,716.70 | 15,000.00 | 64,933.02 | 89,859.21 | |
| 1,183.33 | 59,057.58 | 24,308.64 | 7,000.00 | 130,731.46 | 44,750.00 | 19,740.98 |
| | 21,288.65 | 20,991.46 | | 12,280.11 | | |
| | 77,646.71 | 25,941.28 | 20,345.52 | 91,858.89 | 144,948.29 | |
| 1,980.00 | 249,382.01 | 41,024.48 | 40,000.00 | 240,748.42 | 225,762.53 | |
| 1,500.00 | 44,541.76 | 23,033.74 | 13,000.00 | 91,899.63 | 63,383.60 | |
| 1,980.00 | 239,624.34 | 40,167.48 | 22,800.00 | 137,876.00 | 20,257.46 | 584,960.86 |
| 1,980.00 | 169,833.14 | 34,037.85 | 24,000.00 | 178,959.29 | 212,835.32 | 42,371.16 |
| 1,980.00 | 178,775.89 | 34,823.28 | 24,000.00 | 257,125.76 | 343,879.17 | 238,722.00 |
| | 137,122.84 | 31,164.96 | 25,000.00 | 150,528.05 | 297,049.41 | 87,100.29 |
| | 206,883.86 | 37,291.95 | 34,000.00 | 159,531.30 | 122,502.74 | 2,200.21 |
| 1,980.00 | 139,226.59 | 31,349.73 | 27,500.00 | 97,960.00 | 160,568.00 | 2,255.76 |
| | 61,724.50 | 24,542.86 | 5,000.00 | 61,961.18 | 27,741.84 | 9,530.56 |
| 1,975.60 | 74,068.49 | 25,627.02 | 17,000.00 | 173,543.54 | 68,322.00 | 9,658.13 |
| 1,980.00 | 32,316.26 | 21,960.00 | 8,000.00 | 103,612.14 | 224,962.41 | |
| 1,980.00 | 167,549.32 | 33,837.26 | 22,000.00 | 316,465.39 | 239,311.00 | |
| 1,980.49 | 156,923.27 | 31,819.85 | 22,077.89 | 142,975.71 | 154,611.23 | 35,905.72 |
| 1,980.00 | 181,201.86 | 35,036.35 | 34,000.00 | 68,882.30 | 252,443.25 | |
| | 210,645.26 | 37,622.30 | 35,000.00 | 157,631.38 | 134,364.81 | |
| | 51,613.89 | 23,289.95 | 19,350.99 | 80,901.89 | 137,825.00 | |
| 1,980.00 | 108,389.25 | 28,641.35 | 22,000.00 | 99,262.13 | 124,872.16 | 7,255.26 |
| | 16,862.72 | 20,602.75 | 10,000.00 | 36,737.45 | 32,391.58 | |
| 1,980.00 | 28,033.64 | 21,583.90 | 7,000.00 | 73,400.00 | 60,659.75 | |
| 1,883.75 | 84,378.43 | 26,532.51 | 12,500.00 | 110,970.00 | 174,927.54 | 3,922.34 |
| | 42,616.21 | 22,864.62 | 10,000.00 | 45,480.83 | 57,468.88 | 713.42 |
| 1,980.00 | 207,735.81 | 37,369.89 | 24,665.73 | 640,371.23 | 779,853.61 | 35,524.57 |
| 1,980.00 | 238,426.37 | 40,062.27 | 33,000.00 | 142,024.89 | 208,807.07 | |
| 1,500.00 | 71,683.39 | 25,417.54 | 20,000.00 | 61,007.02 | 97,250.13 | 3,092.76 |
| 1,749.96 | 239,917.62 | 40,193.24 | 20,000.00 | 373,987.10 | 255,318.53 | |
| | 174,389.77 | 34,438.05 | 33,000.00 | 163,200.00 | 205,531.06 | |
| | 53,324.53 | 23,805.11 | 20,000.00 | 123,574.89 | 111,741.60 | 5,399.40 |
| 1,500.00 | 353,641.38 | 50,181.39 | 10,000.00 | 340,112.29 | 154,347.77 | |
| | 11,247.14 | 19,150.22 | | 4,797.14 | 11,476.00 | 5,774.92 |
| | 163,451.23 | 33,477.33 | 25,000.00 | 270,278.90 | 26,214.38 | |
| | 69,037.45 | 25,185.15 | 20,000.00 | 96,594.70 | 82,281.67 | |
| 1,892.00 | 200,653.31 | 36,744.72 | 30,000.00 | 235,695.38 | 113,111.74 | |
| 1,980.00 | 357,874.42 | 50,553.17 | 60,000.00 | 276,380.31 | 446,867.31 | 21,766.27 |
| 1,299.96 | 35,816.87 | 22,267.45 | 13,000.00 | 50,180.38 | 34,032.00 | 289.69 |
| 1,633.50 | 36,770.93 | 22,351.25 | 11,000.00 | 33,340.80 | 55,918.98 | 14,814.42 |
| 1,599.96 | 190,554.95 | 35,857.81 | 36,030.44 | 231,258.22 | 135,117.43 | 8,326.89 |
| | 77,121.21 | 25,895.13 | 13,480.63 | 30,942.59 | 96,003.46 | 4,026.14 |
| 1,980.00 | 130,873.37 | 30,616.08 | 15,000.00 | 164,634.98 | 106,675.36 | |
| 1,230.00 | 163,204.06 | 33,455.63 | 20,000.00 | 222,787.71 | 171,453.76 | 1,700.00 |
| 1,500.00 | 25,133.15 | 21,329.11 | 11,000.00 | 75,197.17 | 52,741.54 | |
| | 10,000.00 | | | | | |
| 1,500.00 | 27,272.38 | 20,154.83 | 1,112.77 | 21,275.27 | | |
| 1,963.50 | | | | 1,963.50 | | |
| 59,552.05 | 6,190,821.58 | 1,476,046.91 | 971,863.97 | 7,501,249.84 | 7,109,483.02 | 1,163,781.16 |
| 55,218.21 | 6,182,049.18 | 1,458,680.03 | | 7,172,266.60 | 7,099,140.59 | 1,261,940.99 |
| 51,688.37 | 6,159,777.48 | 891,017.65 | | 6,533,642.12 | 6,729,270.85 | 1,195,023.49 |
| 50,664.51 | 5,878,795.01 | | | 6,210,848.55 | 6,232,223.56 | 1,193,904.52 |
| 43,251.66 | 5,878,436.74 | | | 5,855,177.85 | 6,104,682.36 | 1,195,794.97 |
| 32,020.34 | 5,857,418.90 | | | 5,766,165.92 | 5,667,425.56 | 1,144,153.44 |
| | 5,879,083.89 | | | 5,636,721.89 | 5,528,601.25 | 1,096,717.36 |
| | 5,859,605.01 | | | 5,239,420.54 | 5,612,556.56 | 1,144,221.13 |
| | 5,820,816.89 | | | 5,175,811.94 | 5,189,974.03 | 1,017,980.61 |
| | 5,510,349.45 | | | 4,715,382.34 | 4,685,415.80 | 1,053,799.64 |
| | 4,974,048.50 | | | 4,516,358.91 | 4,812,344.83 | 1,029,366.05 |
| | 4,464,344.36 | | | 3,875,220.27 | 3,961,663.71 | 929,739.23 |
| | 2,538,828.04 | | | 2,487,894.91 | 2,607,576.89 | 527,047.32 |
| | 2,068,066.29 | | | 2,194,421.72 | 2,078,709.49 | 553,878.00 |
| | 1,575,054.38 | | | 1,784,228.47 | 1,352,852.88 | 293,256.88 |
| | 1,077,923.73 | | | 1,370,218.08 | 1,042,478.35 | 307,998.85 |
| | 474,934.73 | | | 1,044,270.38 | 780,331.79 | 286,748.55 |

³ Includes \$2,949,072.48 emergency funds.

TABLE 8.—Total expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June 30, 1931, by items of expense, and totals for 1915-30

| State | Total approp- riation | Personal serv- ices—salaries and labor | Printing, binding, and cuts for publications | Supplies and ma- terials | Communi- cation serv- ice | Transpor- tation of things | Heat, light, water, and power | Equip- ment | Travel ex- penses | Miscella- neous |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama | \$722,306.03 | \$594,089.73 | \$10,956.96 | \$25,634.48 | \$14,007.68 | \$1,788.67 | \$4,378.12 | \$10,124.08 | \$55,218.82 | \$6,107.49 |
| Arizona | 160,837.65 | 117,446.32 | 2,460.60 | 4,327.86 | 1,359.47 | 168.19 | 90.28 | 1,643.93 | 32,241.00 | 1,100.00 |
| Arkansas | 582,263.82 | 523,066.12 | 6,488.09 | 7,078.12 | 2,907.30 | 499.84 | ----- | 4,070.47 | 32,536.34 | 5,617.54 |
| California | 813,817.46 | 621,544.73 | ----- | 34,989.06 | 9,826.23 | 1,785.65 | 786.45 | 11,965.72 | 121,597.30 | 11,322.32 |
| Colorado | 283,401.40 | 188,562.82 | 4,061.35 | 15,523.96 | 5,561.49 | 826.48 | 16.80 | 1,715.33 | 60,562.85 | 6,570.32 |
| Connecticut | 296,671.94 | 195,892.85 | 8,257.81 | 13,385.72 | 7,808.02 | 285.04 | 162.45 | 6,784.30 | 53,693.10 | 10,402.65 |
| Delaware | 58,859.65 | 44,824.40 | ----- | 1,452.56 | 686.74 | 48.72 | 735.35 | 254.71 | 10,821.01 | 36.16 |
| Florida | 381,532.52 | 330,977.16 | 3,845.82 | 9,155.28 | 1,196.98 | 409.70 | 230.05 | 4,473.91 | 30,375.48 | 868.14 |
| Georgia | 834,468.76 | 682,124.85 | 8,138.89 | 10,130.12 | 3,546.96 | 182.62 | 1,700.00 | 6,596.81 | 56,798.44 | 65,250.07 |
| Idaho | 259,112.05 | 175,428.71 | 2,872.33 | 10,146.39 | 4,211.99 | 931.57 | 60.90 | 2,454.07 | 61,172.31 | 1,833.78 |
| Illinois | 1,059,035.16 | 697,080.93 | 8,913.44 | 55,341.40 | 39,066.78 | 2,470.93 | 10,002.68 | 37,031.19 | 91,363.27 | 117,764.54 |
| Indiana | 675,574.86 | 524,909.29 | 5,596.16 | 23,221.03 | 6,699.18 | 900.32 | 462.87 | 5,866.36 | 97,419.50 | 10,500.15 |
| Iowa | 1,092,144.80 | 731,449.45 | 32,786.97 | 47,508.75 | 34,147.10 | 7,021.66 | 4,574.75 | 7,575.69 | 174,787.93 | 52,292.50 |
| Kansas | 739,534.05 | 527,558.03 | 1,917.57 | 36,908.11 | 19,263.08 | 1,415.82 | 876.79 | 19,266.43 | 76,610.38 | 55,717.84 |
| Kentucky | 592,651.42 | 488,882.00 | 3,094.46 | 7,411.92 | 2,386.23 | 605.84 | 3,600.00 | 6,304.39 | 79,932.71 | 433.87 |
| Louisiana | 492,151.84 | 446,049.64 | 3,418.30 | 5,172.48 | 1,764.36 | 317.80 | 1,200.00 | 3,035.37 | 30,590.51 | 603.38 |
| Maine | 208,494.11 | 143,578.43 | 1,543.95 | 10,538.50 | 4,890.52 | 475.33 | 2,008.23 | 4,193.91 | 40,775.31 | 489.93 |
| Maryland | 387,327.43 | 288,028.42 | 3,726.49 | 13,137.20 | 3,055.44 | 1,341.53 | 3,672.81 | 2,214.82 | 71,256.97 | 893.75 |
| Massachusetts | 416,181.57 | 261,451.57 | 2,715.24 | 7,987.39 | 2,844.97 | 336.75 | ----- | 2,315.29 | 136,491.38 | 2,038.98 |
| Michigan | 791,110.35 | 651,735.69 | 10,588.34 | 20,297.21 | 4,715.75 | 543.92 | 361.17 | 7,867.97 | 93,653.22 | 1,708.25 |
| Minnesota | 556,526.87 | 412,733.24 | 11,258.75 | 16,112.60 | 9,034.81 | 1,144.15 | 838.85 | 3,784.24 | 99,270.11 | 2,827.80 |
| Mississippi | 611,447.77 | 562,137.32 | 1,975.48 | 7,397.63 | 2,322.92 | 896.30 | ----- | 3,669.29 | 31,363.11 | 846.87 |
| Missouri | 588,585.62 | 429,269.75 | 8,630.83 | 28,714.45 | 9,778.16 | 1,145.82 | 517.54 | 10,998.29 | 94,215.55 | 5,315.23 |
| Montana | 345,710.94 | 248,619.52 | 2,237.50 | 22,739.41 | 1,943.14 | 461.94 | 921.03 | 1,286.35 | 67,494.65 | 7.40 |
| Nebraska | 409,224.06 | 302,115.12 | 2,346.36 | 25,603.53 | 7,700.11 | 1,230.27 | 425.40 | 6,062.76 | 58,886.17 | 4,854.34 |
| Nevada | 130,688.15 | 84,674.50 | 4,348.88 | 7,084.09 | 3,108.32 | 406.13 | 270.26 | 9,800.64 | 24,808.37 | 555.84 |
| New Hampshire | 209,991.89 | 144,381.66 | 7,171.05 | 7,644.92 | 3,162.73 | 907.74 | 700.00 | 4,797.57 | 40,900.30 | 3,148.09 |
| New Jersey | 427,936.88 | 325,689.20 | 7,171.05 | 17,699.52 | 5,560.91 | 353.12 | 352.52 | 13,786.71 | 52,934.54 | 4,389.31 |
| New Mexico | 197,524.80 | 134,197.02 | 868.09 | 4,231.57 | 2,873.37 | 460.00 | 750.00 | 4,080.46 | 49,520.35 | 543.94 |
| New York | 1,736,958.53 | 958,257.75 | 106,197.92 | 75,704.54 | 41,619.80 | 2,539.13 | 45,065.71 | 74,321.45 | 205,997.01 | 227,255.22 |
| North Carolina | 695,903.81 | 588,655.95 | 6,025.81 | 6,544.18 | 2,110.59 | 406.36 | 1,506.00 | 3,487.09 | 80,269.13 | 6,898.70 |
| North Dakota | 298,454.74 | 204,620.08 | 4,552.29 | 7,807.76 | 2,934.98 | 589.05 | 10,000.00 | 3,288.69 | 64,250.11 | 5,786.38 |
| Ohio | 941,408.17 | 729,316.03 | 17,380.91 | 23,984.68 | 10,815.80 | 649.82 | 128.70 | 6,205.57 | 147,140.28 | 5,411.78 |
| Oklahoma | 638,604.40 | 562,304.90 | 5,463.14 | 15,750.58 | 4,925.17 | 303.35 | ----- | 3,842.51 | 45,484.89 | 529.86 |
| Oregon | 364,794.48 | 273,087.84 | 1,759.31 | 12,181.83 | 8,677.93 | 901.62 | 277.93 | 4,593.33 | 60,060.28 | 3,254.41 |
| Pennsylvania | 909,827.38 | 606,670.78 | 6,054.32 | 21,217.75 | 18,475.89 | 351.25 | 1,647.02 | 1,741.58 | 173,974.88 | 79,693.91 |
| Rhode Island | 59,232.11 | 41,427.39 | 1,215.28 | 2,862.04 | 970.24 | 71.42 | 8.80 | 1,297.61 | 9,555.94 | 1,823.39 |
| South Carolina | 547,959.12 | 473,149.45 | 6,048.06 | 9,432.69 | 6,793.21 | 512.87 | 600.00 | 6,616.75 | 40,513.31 | 4,292.78 |
| South Dakota | 318,434.74 | 233,768.62 | 2,435.62 | 11,699.59 | 4,640.32 | 430.48 | 123.64 | 4,606.38 | 59,503.63 | 1,226.46 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Tennessee----- | 593, 418. 06 | 7, 217. 47 | 8, 631. 78 | 2, 902. 45 | 689. 07 | 1, 025. 18 | 1, 746. 98 | 33, 637. 15 | 1, 583. 52 |
| Texas----- | 1, 175, 011. 48 | 7, 035. 06 | 6, 549. 85 | 3, 332. 13 | 661. 82 | ----- | 2, 367. 87 | 73, 646. 24 | 63. 65 |
| Utah----- | 147, 147. 68 | 1, 697. 68 | 5, 298. 58 | 638. 72 | 171. 95 | ----- | 2, 306. 73 | 15, 866. 13 | 2, 536. 36 |
| Vermont----- | 131, 278. 02 | 1, 743. 68 | 9, 394. 53 | 3, 647. 10 | 347. 71 | 620. 90 | 5, 992. 39 | 33, 650. 43 | 6, 499. 89 |
| Virginia----- | 551, 031. 18 | 9, 806. 24 | 11, 183. 48 | 5, 205. 70 | 643. 30 | 347. 09 | 3, 110. 46 | 85, 897. 55 | 1, 375. 38 |
| Washington----- | 210, 143. 24 | 3, 145. 56 | 13, 165. 56 | 3, 435. 93 | 740. 88 | 5. 40 | 1, 258. 95 | 37, 881. 28 | 399. 41 |
| West Virginia----- | 384, 503. 34 | 7, 621. 53 | 27, 599. 34 | 4, 780. 59 | 787. 35 | 2, 602. 91 | 3, 585. 94 | 35, 773. 72 | 626. 03 |
| Wisconsin----- | 438, 600. 16 | 9, 078. 67 | 6, 895. 43 | 3, 873. 50 | 126. 66 | ----- | 1, 254. 64 | 161, 834. 79 | 79. 39 |
| Wyoming----- | 136, 495. 67 | 1, 849. 38 | 5, 937. 71 | 1, 039. 06 | 267. 27 | ----- | 620. 48 | 58, 557. 60 | 600. 06 |
| Alaska----- | 5, 392. 11 | . 80 | ----- | 367. 21 | 208. 67 | ----- | 1, 573. 88 | 2, 456. 38 | . 95 |
| Hawaii----- | 53, 716. 10 | 1, 208. 12 | 4, 033. 91 | 847. 98 | 106. 83 | ----- | 2, 172. 88 | 13, 359. 63 | 669. 47 |
| Puerto Rico----- | 2, 683. 50 | 71. 51 | 320. 08 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 768. 85 | 83. 06 | ----- |
| Total----- | 19, 379, 177. 80 | 367, 828. 07 | 782, 771. 15 | 347, 465. 04 | 40, 868. 71 | 103, 654. 58 | 340, 782. 07 | 3, 366, 684. 40 | 719, 627. 48 |
| 1930----- | 18, 452, 348. 84 | 337, 789. 84 | 688, 502. 17 | 319, 015. 28 | 39, 901. 52 | 94, 528. 10 | 314, 177. 67 | 3, 263, 502. 69 | 756, 298. 76 |
| 1929----- | 17, 035, 051. 12 | 342, 182. 63 | 640, 033. 93 | 297, 314. 16 | 40, 943. 53 | 88, 198. 90 | 384, 080. 53 | 3, 451, 340. 68 | 590, 881. 28 |
| 1928----- | 15, 646, 449. 16 | 296, 136. 16 | 537, 921. 00 | 269, 407. 27 | 38, 879. 89 | 90, 173. 92 | 265, 727. 18 | 3, 017, 628. 45 | 515, 100. 63 |
| 1927----- | 15, 106, 156. 34 | 308, 999. 13 | 547, 306. 70 | 278, 925. 49 | 34, 512. 35 | 86, 308. 32 | 235, 941. 92 | 3, 045, 401. 81 | 503, 767. 33 |
| 1926----- | 14, 623, 445. 77 | 332, 887. 97 | 523, 105. 44 | 270, 258. 81 | 32, 076. 21 | 77, 008. 93 | 240, 933. 31 | 2, 890, 159. 58 | 464, 852. 59 |
| 1925----- | 14, 376, 987. 22 | 317, 825. 82 | 515, 783. 58 | 255, 634. 14 | 33, 419. 12 | 85, 051. 59 | 279, 476. 73 | 3, 000, 956. 41 | 467, 236. 79 |
| 1924----- | 13, 960, 024. 41 | 344, 036. 52 | 771, 311. 06 | 233, 704. 70 | 27, 215. 82 | 63, 155. 12 | 176, 912. 37 | 3, 147, 711. 34 | 357, 953. 70 |
| 1923----- | 13, 669, 718. 39 | 336, 906. 94 | 477, 957. 00 | 194, 642. 98 | 1 25, 567. 34 | 54, 900. 21 | 148, 038. 03 | 3, 031, 252. 99 | 545, 861. 12 |
| 1922----- | 12, 740, 999. 28 | 395, 859. 62 | 410, 592. 62 | 186, 562. 01 | ----- | 47, 197. 29 | 129, 259. 56 | 2, 765, 227. 90 | 506, 053. 36 |
| 1921----- | 12, 416, 878. 29 | 382, 034. 06 | 516, 051. 82 | 195, 275. 08 | ----- | 48, 735. 14 | 140, 983. 36 | 2, 873, 523. 01 | 218, 767. 56 |
| 1920----- | 10, 481, 790. 44 | 308, 629. 24 | 433, 337. 62 | 137, 230. 47 | ----- | 36, 471. 25 | 134, 720. 51 | 2, 807, 798. 73 | 318, 101. 66 |
| 1919----- | 10, 649, 803. 53 | 263, 371. 74 | 493, 138. 35 | 133, 351. 26 | ----- | 19, 574. 36 | 185, 407. 12 | 2, 735, 151. 37 | 181, 762. 77 |
| 1918----- | 8, 335, 805. 69 | 190, 267. 35 | 417, 264. 23 | 127, 128. 31 | ----- | 18, 246. 60 | 216, 040. 27 | 1, 830, 764. 70 | 167, 247. 60 |
| 1917----- | 4, 490, 900. 05 | 144, 777. 26 | 230, 752. 18 | 68, 330. 02 | ----- | 6, 214. 88 | 87, 223. 27 | 1, 023, 405. 63 | 98, 016. 34 |
| 1916----- | 3, 514, 061. 85 | 98, 850. 56 | 176, 793. 16 | 48, 709. 30 | ----- | 4, 842. 21 | 95, 182. 98 | 849, 259. 37 | 76, 481. 51 |
| 1915----- | 2, 686, 923. 95 | 72, 090. 72 | 105, 526. 62 | 37, 437. 90 | ----- | 9, 614. 79 | 63, 084. 01 | 603, 432. 74 | 19, 125. 12 |

1 Prior to 1923, transportation of things was included in communication service.

TABLE 9.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural
30, 1931, by projects,

| State | Totals | Administra- tion | Printing and dis- tribution of publi- cations | County agent work | Home dem- onstration work | Boys' and girls' club work |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Alabama..... | \$722,306.03 | \$23,119.33 | \$11,991.04 | \$316,612.35 | \$179,149.39 | \$12,737.89 |
| Arizona..... | 160,837.65 | 15,222.61 | 2,460.60 | 87,099.47 | 33,589.70 | 4,263.62 |
| Arkansas..... | 582,263.82 | 19,384.02 | 6,488.09 | 278,243.90 | 203,981.38 | 8,720.43 |
| California..... | 813,817.46 | 16,351.06 | ----- | 490,774.58 | 128,813.08 | 66,475.96 |
| Colorado..... | 283,401.40 | 11,478.82 | 3,538.20 | 144,919.07 | 43,594.75 | 7,269.10 |
| Connecticut..... | 296,671.94 | 20,542.80 | 5,653.93 | 66,834.42 | 43,734.90 | 62,164.39 |
| Delaware..... | 58,859.65 | 8,764.84 | 735.35 | 16,547.06 | 13,832.70 | 13,060.64 |
| Florida..... | 381,532.52 | 8,704.01 | 3,845.82 | 178,123.64 | 123,487.55 | 7,057.82 |
| Georgia..... | 834,468.76 | 24,862.14 | 8,138.89 | 351,536.62 | 205,501.87 | 19,607.09 |
| Idaho..... | 259,112.05 | 13,869.83 | 2,499.92 | 123,199.72 | 28,767.58 | 7,868.94 |
| Illinois..... | 1,059,035.16 | 31,186.50 | 9,404.42 | 748,181.57 | 139,148.50 | 43,952.30 |
| Indiana..... | 675,574.86 | 31,451.35 | 5,596.16 | 354,556.06 | 40,436.42 | 84,047.80 |
| Iowa..... | 1,092,144.80 | 59,042.49 | 14,304.97 | 656,237.78 | 69,086.38 | 46,880.35 |
| Kansas..... | 739,534.05 | 25,225.97 | 1,238.52 | 411,424.05 | 115,607.46 | 28,659.14 |
| Kentucky..... | 592,651.42 | 25,571.94 | 5,460.58 | 312,401.58 | 94,283.23 | 35,313.31 |
| Louisiana..... | 492,151.84 | 24,443.29 | 3,418.30 | 255,818.20 | 124,558.84 | 11,552.00 |
| Maine..... | 208,494.11 | 15,943.89 | 1,284.97 | 71,514.02 | 52,048.99 | 26,547.59 |
| Maryland..... | 387,327.43 | 16,810.52 | 3,609.49 | 138,509.00 | 108,423.51 | 9,133.17 |
| Massachusetts..... | 416,181.57 | 17,550.08 | 2,648.49 | 102,493.93 | 81,021.77 | 121,455.42 |
| Michigan..... | 791,110.35 | 13,820.21 | 11,539.15 | 392,383.31 | 29,861.48 | 73,431.98 |
| Minnesota..... | 556,526.87 | 38,589.84 | 3,918.89 | 306,687.25 | 47,934.82 | 61,203.80 |
| Mississippi..... | 611,447.77 | 27,912.50 | 2,050.48 | 284,330.83 | 207,638.50 | 18,854.65 |
| Missouri..... | 588,585.62 | 14,572.87 | 10,529.99 | 330,086.74 | 66,347.44 | 24,413.47 |
| Montana..... | 345,710.94 | 19,289.94 | 2,237.50 | 181,697.18 | 57,831.19 | 10,286.61 |
| Nebraska..... | 409,224.06 | 15,613.22 | 3,493.76 | 216,879.70 | 31,617.39 | 25,899.14 |
| Nevada..... | 130,688.15 | 12,275.62 | ----- | 71,117.95 | 33,586.53 | ----- |
| New Hampshire..... | 209,991.89 | 14,957.06 | 2,549.93 | 55,215.60 | 39,281.10 | 56,596.72 |
| New Jersey..... | 427,936.88 | 16,697.82 | 7,058.53 | 145,355.22 | 96,353.83 | 63,517.91 |
| New Mexico..... | 197,524.80 | 16,136.40 | 2,720.82 | 98,720.28 | 49,065.73 | ----- |
| New York..... | 1,736,958.53 | 200,555.97 | 106,045.92 | 553,852.51 | 299,823.18 | 174,605.99 |
| North Carolina..... | 695,903.81 | 20,399.22 | 6,025.81 | 355,729.71 | 193,606.90 | 9,060.95 |
| North Dakota..... | 298,454.74 | 19,145.41 | 6,377.27 | 161,330.56 | 28,621.98 | 12,576.49 |
| Ohio..... | 941,408.17 | 58,817.10 | 17,380.91 | 384,508.87 | 114,097.27 | 77,520.02 |
| Oklahoma..... | 638,604.40 | 28,966.10 | 5,463.14 | 287,731.23 | 192,541.88 | 18,311.37 |
| Oregon..... | 364,794.48 | 23,991.95 | 1,033.17 | 181,716.79 | 30,156.49 | 48,029.90 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 909,827.38 | 71,485.97 | 5,488.36 | 400,297.33 | 163,615.48 | 26,889.15 |
| Rhode Island..... | 59,232.11 | 3,562.57 | 507.24 | 15,857.18 | 14,175.41 | 15,571.68 |
| South Carolina..... | 547,959.12 | 27,842.23 | 6,048.06 | 242,675.05 | 166,431.33 | 11,289.99 |
| South Dakota..... | 318,434.74 | 14,283.94 | 6,298.90 | 147,239.84 | 46,492.50 | 32,656.40 |
| Tennessee..... | 650,851.66 | 27,364.41 | 7,217.47 | 337,998.12 | 161,637.26 | 10,952.70 |
| Texas..... | 1,268,668.10 | 33,649.80 | 6,905.27 | 691,299.05 | 415,230.77 | 5,254.76 |
| Utah..... | 175,663.83 | 26,407.70 | 1,718.97 | 85,081.12 | 25,195.81 | 6,816.42 |
| Vermont..... | 193,174.65 | 13,821.59 | 1,743.68 | 54,564.94 | 43,108.48 | 48,114.37 |
| Virginia..... | 668,600.38 | 33,542.44 | 9,730.49 | 336,624.25 | 139,678.67 | 9,683.03 |
| Washington..... | 270,176.21 | 14,481.84 | 3,534.21 | 154,682.05 | 37,562.49 | 18,691.08 |
| West Virginia..... | 467,880.75 | 28,977.82 | 15,766.05 | 159,369.44 | 70,663.78 | 110,069.36 |
| Wisconsin..... | 621,743.24 | 19,986.10 | 13,643.54 | 271,102.71 | 27,731.80 | 50,591.70 |
| Wyoming..... | 205,367.23 | 16,701.05 | 1,849.38 | 102,906.39 | 38,000.27 | 8,005.09 |
| Alaska..... | 10,000.00 | 2,446.11 | ----- | 3,163.08 | 4,390.81 | ----- |
| Hawaii..... | 76,114.92 | 11,220.28 | 1,281.39 | 25,280.26 | 26,271.50 | ----- |
| Puerto Rico..... | 3,927.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total, 1931..... | 25,448,859.30 | 1,297,040.57 | 362,476.02 | 12,140,511.56 | 4,727,620.07 | 1,645,661.69 |
| 1930..... | 24,266,064.87 | 1,269,097.46 | 350,073.66 | 11,877,946.25 | 4,494,923.83 | 1,535,225.60 |
| 1929..... | 22,870,026.76 | 1,168,404.66 | 351,405.12 | 11,279,965.61 | 4,120,553.14 | 1,400,350.13 |
| 1928..... | 20,677,423.66 | 1,104,828.92 | 281,366.44 | 10,428,075.46 | 3,473,385.97 | 1,213,207.16 |
| 1927..... | 20,147,319.39 | 1,064,771.80 | 367,432.37 | 10,417,472.81 | 3,230,811.22 | 1,095,659.16 |
| 1926..... | 19,463,728.61 | 1,084,480.88 | 426,746.12 | 10,110,852.06 | 3,142,681.57 | 1,069,465.82 |
| 1925..... | 19,332,371.40 | 1,132,491.32 | 393,722.62 | 9,936,517.45 | 2,998,862.25 | 1,059,714.37 |
| 1924..... | 19,082,025.04 | 1,201,783.43 | 389,321.11 | 9,999,271.48 | 2,831,269.37 | 991,490.45 |
| 1923..... | 18,484,845.00 | 1,226,809.21 | 332,987.35 | 9,625,817.43 | 2,790,419.11 | 991,179.78 |
| 1922..... | 17,181,751.64 | 1,159,074.59 | 408,983.22 | 8,946,340.45 | 2,400,789.74 | 1,054,388.85 |
| 1921..... | 16,792,248.32 | 1,147,756.66 | 382,034.06 | 8,911,965.32 | 2,388,473.21 | 923,982.19 |
| 1920..... | 14,658,079.92 | 995,051.57 | 308,629.24 | 7,665,170.77 | 2,177,024.52 | 883,615.86 |
| 1919..... | 14,661,560.50 | 930,658.24 | 263,616.98 | 7,124,500.90 | 2,889,210.50 | 921,621.38 |
| 1918..... | 11,302,764.75 | 754,175.86 | 207,478.99 | 5,604,962.72 | 2,226,227.97 | 669,666.18 |
| 1917..... | 6,149,619.63 | 512,891.54 | 137,647.87 | 3,058,640.94 | 741,679.89 | 319,556.91 |
| 1916..... | 4,864,180.94 | 445,243.67 | 99,779.68 | 2,411,539.81 | 519,866.99 | 231,227.16 |
| 1915 ¹ | 3,498,815.35 | 295,308.48 | 71,597.65 | 1,902,230.51 | 319,822.50 | 162,448.27 |

¹ Does not include \$98,420.50 for California and New Jersey, because accounts in those States were not kept to show expenditures by projects.

extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June and totals for 1915-30

| Home-economics specialists | Extension schools | Animal husbandry | Poultry | Dairying | Animal diseases | Agronomy | Foods and nutrition |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | \$2, 294. 85 | \$11, 168. 73 | \$14, 461. 57 | \$3, 466. 08 | | \$5, 567. 54 | \$4, 379. 72 |
| | | 5, 840. 51 | 2, 151. 26 | 2, 336. 23 | | 341. 54 | |
| | 5, 109. 45 | 4, 453. 80 | 3, 914. 58 | 4, 992. 36 | | 4, 375. 66 | 7, 133. 70 |
| | 5, 326. 00 | | 5, 326. 00 | 5, 326. 00 | \$5, 326. 00 | 5, 326. 00 | 5, 326. 00 |
| | | 4, 889. 20 | 7, 968. 49 | 5, 316. 32 | | 5, 529. 24 | 4, 378. 95 |
| \$3, 808. 83 | 1, 029. 15 | 3, 389. 66 | 14, 166. 57 | 14, 880. 63 | | 6, 222. 90 | 4, 783. 06 |
| | | | 991. 46 | | | | 3, 870. 81 |
| | 2, 942. 06 | 2, 321. 37 | 15, 632. 99 | 5, 055. 66 | | | 4, 300. 00 |
| | | 12, 148. 17 | 14, 399. 50 | 10, 004. 73 | 2, 422. 29 | 25, 899. 27 | 8, 844. 88 |
| | 1, 666. 30 | 12, 954. 17 | 2, 753. 73 | 6, 454. 49 | | 31, 102. 33 | |
| 3, 535. 02 | | 5, 421. 59 | 3, 782. 32 | 7, 066. 43 | 2, 174. 98 | 9, 977. 90 | 6, 050. 85 |
| | 43, 476. 21 | 14, 890. 55 | 10, 682. 12 | 14, 583. 11 | | 12, 129. 54 | 6, 512. 35 |
| | 3, 141. 66 | 13, 324. 75 | 8, 436. 68 | 37, 512. 43 | 8, 370. 50 | 18, 641. 21 | 10, 189. 86 |
| 3, 933. 12 | 30, 779. 17 | 9, 262. 73 | 8, 641. 76 | 9, 312. 24 | 4, 337. 74 | 14, 073. 68 | 7, 115. 15 |
| | 7, 522. 64 | 14, 971. 49 | 12, 029. 07 | 8, 610. 64 | 4, 405. 23 | 16, 313. 61 | 4, 195. 02 |
| | | 5, 106. 49 | 9, 227. 61 | 4, 583. 13 | | 4, 049. 75 | 3, 956. 48 |
| | 693. 82 | | 3, 719. 29 | 3, 830. 25 | | 2, 286. 86 | 3, 209. 42 |
| | 1, 271. 85 | 5, 480. 75 | 5, 576. 95 | 8, 498. 25 | | 5, 862. 64 | 3, 058. 08 |
| | 5, 921. 53 | 5, 957. 00 | 5, 303. 91 | 56. 10 | | 5, 854. 24 | 5, 604. 74 |
| | 438. 70 | 12, 691. 89 | 18, 024. 77 | 25, 335. 83 | 5, 385. 86 | 50, 485. 70 | 8, 450. 28 |
| | | 9, 253. 98 | 4, 220. 47 | 24, 579. 58 | 4, 865. 75 | 6, 142. 86 | 2, 961. 27 |
| | | 4, 458. 96 | 7, 897. 12 | 9, 409. 65 | | 3, 019. 61 | 3, 777. 07 |
| 5, 078. 06 | 1, 291. 98 | 15, 563. 71 | 10, 871. 66 | 13, 546. 18 | 683. 29 | 24, 246. 49 | 4, 205. 45 |
| | 1, 937. 39 | 5, 928. 02 | 5, 672. 32 | 3, 162. 28 | 1, 041. 66 | 6, 386. 13 | 4, 645. 03 |
| | | 10, 655. 90 | 8, 345. 64 | 9, 970. 65 | | 10, 663. 31 | 7, 022. 67 |
| | | | 225. 00 | 375. 00 | | | |
| | | | 2, 758. 73 | 7, 041. 86 | | 2, 117. 63 | 3, 316. 48 |
| | | | 12, 021. 74 | 10, 785. 01 | | 5, 246. 79 | 5, 243. 64 |
| | | 5, 425. 44 | 3, 543. 19 | 3, 016. 25 | | 5, 892. 06 | |
| 13, 059. 52 | 44, 681. 21 | 47, 227. 44 | 37, 129. 69 | 4, 229. 62 | | 28, 664. 54 | 12, 759. 10 |
| | | 26, 184. 84 | 8, 467. 56 | | | 16, 348. 61 | 3, 744. 89 |
| | | 5, 865. 13 | 3, 526. 38 | 4, 929. 41 | 2, 019. 98 | 4, 920. 69 | 6, 423. 39 |
| 4, 036. 48 | 43, 943. 33 | 29, 729. 15 | 16, 433. 73 | 7, 945. 60 | | 33, 266. 98 | 8, 461. 05 |
| | | 5, 046. 64 | 9, 461. 57 | 22, 567. 26 | | 5, 091. 48 | 4, 242. 24 |
| | | 5, 067. 59 | 5, 141. 89 | 5, 738. 29 | | 10, 481. 10 | 3, 714. 43 |
| | 237. 13 | 17, 575. 34 | 21, 985. 15 | 41, 438. 21 | | 23, 430. 66 | 3, 771. 81 |
| | | 2, 124. 76 | 3, 523. 25 | | | 1, 379. 78 | |
| 2, 876. 98 | | 8, 453. 92 | 9, 106. 27 | 11, 178. 86 | | 14, 233. 23 | 3, 015. 10 |
| | | | 4, 867. 79 | 5, 502. 79 | 5, 063. 72 | 5, 823. 94 | 8, 818. 61 |
| 3, 670. 71 | 5, 613. 01 | 16, 893. 83 | 9, 821. 77 | 11, 206. 97 | | 6, 939. 30 | 4, 204. 74 |
| | | 12, 498. 37 | 5, 907. 39 | 5, 070. 77 | | 6, 039. 23 | 4, 223. 15 |
| | | 2, 803. 15 | 3, 243. 00 | 1, 222. 37 | | 3, 906. 11 | 3, 292. 20 |
| | | | 6, 206. 51 | 5, 034. 38 | | 3, 736. 23 | |
| | | 8, 731. 33 | 13, 548. 56 | 19, 377. 77 | | 9, 586. 54 | 3, 245. 57 |
| | | 3, 581. 39 | 4, 782. 37 | | | 4, 360. 34 | 3, 510. 98 |
| | | 4, 857. 21 | 12, 611. 51 | 6, 602. 46 | | 4, 915. 54 | |
| | 30, 000. 00 | 17, 586. 54 | 12, 197. 89 | 56, 820. 20 | | 21, 846. 47 | 8, 195. 71 |
| | | 6, 190. 31 | 4, 860. 75 | | 79. 23 | 4, 705. 21 | 3, 977. 58 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | 5, 000. 54 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 39, 998. 72 | 239, 317. 44 | 420, 976. 34 | 415, 569. 53 | 467, 972. 33 | 46, 176. 23 | 497, 430. 47 | 218, 131. 51 |
| 40, 623. 21 | 243, 694. 77 | 391, 635. 93 | 400, 192. 47 | 450, 245. 19 | 47, 797. 10 | 476, 428. 37 | 220, 087. 59 |
| 47, 831. 56 | 237, 137. 84 | 388, 537. 55 | 366, 053. 25 | 417, 105. 39 | 33, 525. 56 | 451, 252. 19 | 209, 793. 47 |
| 88, 648. 02 | 229, 514. 13 | 409, 316. 08 | 348, 698. 64 | 356, 780. 70 | 36, 688. 66 | 437, 965. 97 | 194, 941. 97 |
| 89, 233. 61 | 244, 949. 38 | 417, 323. 02 | 325, 016. 76 | 337, 172. 79 | 30, 799. 85 | 403, 985. 27 | 187, 264. 08 |
| 94, 996. 20 | 258, 241. 06 | 345, 716. 18 | 313, 069. 02 | 333, 597. 75 | 30, 424. 76 | 399, 490. 81 | 187, 897. 17 |
| 203, 565. 07 | 261, 868. 23 | 368, 775. 08 | 281, 094. 93 | 383, 405. 85 | 35, 842. 58 | 413, 403. 27 | 153, 450. 45 |
| 575, 250. 46 | 246, 408. 66 | 355, 517. 40 | 284, 732. 27 | 395, 267. 26 | 36, 761. 09 | 417, 858. 06 | |
| 502, 968. 18 | 254, 388. 90 | 338, 874. 66 | 270, 060. 32 | 369, 724. 59 | 54, 798. 23 | 388, 279. 58 | |
| 470, 378. 09 | 219, 213. 29 | 334, 436. 03 | 241, 417. 41 | 289, 773. 00 | 40, 492. 07 | 350, 605. 55 | |
| 300, 146. 47 | 243, 483. 54 | 300, 270. 51 | 209, 454. 02 | 323, 182. 77 | 36, 532. 87 | 281, 547. 94 | |
| 332, 415. 38 | 239, 453. 36 | 231, 141. 57 | 151, 161. 93 | 276, 917. 62 | 63, 200. 89 | 218, 019. 26 | |
| | 221, 906. 97 | 380, 168. 56 | 199, 441. 89 | 289, 756. 98 | 71, 678. 74 | 170, 534. 71 | |
| | 237, 364. 78 | 309, 270. 72 | 70, 402. 84 | 332, 852. 55 | 31, 777. 11 | 153, 211. 24 | |
| | 321, 079. 76 | 162, 063. 74 | 59, 498. 54 | 208, 966. 83 | 44, 215. 50 | 105, 529. 87 | |
| | 322, 726. 8 | 131, 937. 90 | 47, 328. 49 | 172, 557. 69 | 21, 936. 02 | 77, 859. 05 | |
| | 299, 175. 64 | 42, 448. 08 | 19, 475. 14 | 106, 098. 08 | 4, 563. 64 | 20, 912. 81 | |

TABLE 9.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural June 30, 1931, by projects, and

| State | Child care and training | Clothing | Home manage- ment | Horti- culture | Botany and plant pathology | Entomol- ogy, api- culture, ornithology | Rodent pests |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Alabama | | \$3,569.13 | \$4,443.67 | \$9,529.32 | | \$4,009.84 | |
| Arizona | | 1,588.77 | | | | | |
| Arkansas | | 1,892.71 | 3,738.24 | 3,818.45 | | | |
| California | | 5,326.00 | 5,326.00 | 10,652.00 | | | |
| Colorado | | 3,670.76 | 2,234.33 | 3,558.60 | | | |
| Connecticut | | 4,383.54 | 4,267.85 | 12,547.46 | | 1,376.82 | |
| Delaware | | | | | \$256.17 | 800.62 | |
| Florida | | | 4,505.41 | 1,783.65 | 1,783.65 | 1,783.65 | |
| Georgia | \$3,913.98 | 4,308.52 | 3,910.18 | 16,682.92 | | | |
| Idaho | | 3,981.00 | | 4,904.36 | | 2,397.80 | \$4,219.75 |
| Illinois | 3,682.26 | 3,452.43 | 8,188.59 | 8,024.34 | | | |
| Indiana | | 3,086.60 | 6,516.15 | 12,066.75 | 8,638.28 | 695.25 | |
| Iowa | 532.88 | 11,166.98 | 21,770.24 | 20,199.44 | 4,757.72 | 11,514.33 | |
| Kansas | | 6,675.93 | 5,181.52 | 6,866.26 | 4,652.61 | 5,173.56 | |
| Kentucky | | 7,381.26 | 4,135.31 | 11,344.71 | | 380.47 | |
| Louisiana | | 4,204.94 | | 7,677.53 | | 6,260.07 | |
| Maine | | 3,209.42 | 3,209.42 | 2,286.85 | | | |
| Maryland | | 3,366.22 | | 14,074.92 | 10,422.25 | 21,633.93 | |
| Massachusetts | 4,490.79 | 5,368.75 | 5,230.45 | 13,569.83 | 4,462.40 | | |
| Michigan | 4,782.87 | 7,604.08 | 14,125.27 | 26,370.12 | 2,760.92 | 2,403.60 | |
| Minnesota | | 7,392.08 | 3,988.98 | 634.26 | 4,593.33 | 1,631.16 | |
| Mississippi | | 3,498.91 | 3,587.64 | 8,580.25 | | | |
| Missouri | | 9,915.21 | 8,833.94 | 7,605.88 | | 3,338.69 | |
| Montana | | 4,299.30 | 4,555.87 | 5,516.02 | 1,199.89 | 943.77 | |
| Nebraska | | 3,768.49 | 10,997.31 | 4,741.59 | | 2,698.87 | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | | 3,230.70 | 3,735.74 | 3,352.67 | | | |
| New Jersey | 5,459.35 | 3,515.21 | 4,774.67 | 16,338.80 | | | |
| New Mexico | | | | 4,361.29 | | | |
| New York | 7,000.00 | 11,874.85 | 16,562.61 | 36,821.35 | 21,713.52 | 12,756.94 | |
| North Carolina | | 3,779.87 | 3,881.13 | 9,192.76 | | 8,558.10 | |
| North Dakota | | 10,796.04 | 3,873.03 | | | | |
| Ohio | | 8,183.24 | 8,469.72 | 34,098.03 | 8,037.18 | 11,571.33 | |
| Oklahoma | 3,224.42 | 4,269.18 | 4,159.07 | 7,349.64 | | 7,800.86 | |
| Oregon | | 2,397.58 | 2,996.21 | 6,141.01 | | | 1,327.18 |
| Pennsylvania | | 19,832.94 | | 26,517.69 | 17,557.94 | 20,831.35 | |
| Rhode Island | | | | 2,530.24 | | | |
| South Carolina | | 2,524.42 | | 10,666.99 | | 6,134.65 | |
| South Dakota | | 3,584.85 | 3,633.21 | 5,586.70 | | | |
| Tennessee | | 2,205.37 | 2,205.37 | 5,422.66 | | | |
| Texas | | 4,966.31 | 9,306.36 | 10,427.43 | | 5,708.22 | |
| Utah | | 2,712.63 | 3,275.55 | | | | |
| Vermont | | | 3,035.95 | 840.38 | | | |
| Virginia | | 3,492.95 | 3,981.66 | 23,134.17 | 4,409.14 | | |
| Washington | | 3,308.39 | 4,261.15 | 4,057.80 | | | |
| West Virginia | | | | 22,635.17 | 866.66 | | |
| Wisconsin | | 10,833.65 | 7,361.15 | 21,186.25 | 7,220.49 | | |
| Wyoming | | 4,103.35 | 2,725.00 | 1,320.00 | 212.72 | | 30.00 |
| Alaska | | | | | | | |
| Hawaii | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | | | | | | | |
| Total, 1931 | 33,086.55 | 218,722.56 | 216,983.95 | 465,016.54 | 103,544.87 | 140,403.88 | 5,576.93 |
| 1930 | 33,999.43 | 213,407.38 | 191,773.64 | 406,934.30 | 97,890.94 | 144,076.29 | 7,605.62 |
| 1929 | 16,640.92 | 207,428.86 | 159,947.24 | 403,038.25 | 97,505.16 | 138,811.77 | 11,120.31 |
| 1928 | | 201,927.94 | 111,397.12 | 351,738.32 | 98,896.25 | 127,880.58 | 7,238.75 |
| 1927 | | 205,573.74 | 108,726.04 | 357,276.69 | 93,007.15 | 121,702.18 | 7,406.84 |
| 1926 | | 195,243.18 | 80,396.21 | 339,565.75 | 101,183.48 | 112,838.27 | 6,358.05 |
| 1925 | | 183,231.83 | 69,871.68 | 317,171.49 | 101,697.38 | 104,265.73 | 144,785.47 |
| 1924 | | | | 315,353.61 | 95,242.00 | 106,905.73 | 143,737.33 |
| 1923 | | | | 316,237.49 | 84,167.35 | 111,120.36 | 176,222.78 |
| 1922 | | | | 272,175.98 | 106,683.99 | 103,562.22 | 154,067.62 |
| 1921 | | | | 244,885.75 | 246,405.00 | 98,490.86 | 158,167.12 |
| 1920 | | | | 190,600.55 | 196,723.24 | 88,679.73 | 129,141.12 |
| 1919 | | | | 163,788.79 | 286,997.69 | 112,474.45 | 151,373.85 |
| 1918 | | | | 125,604.52 | 61,591.37 | 100,783.02 | 58,670.91 |
| 1917 | | | | 84,069.57 | 32,596.15 | 14,826.22 | 16,435.68 |
| 1916 | | | | 79,745.13 | 14,014.12 | 8,510.74 | |
| 1915 | | | | 29,927.89 | 4,923.17 | 3,940.00 | |

extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended totals for 1915-30—Continued

| Forestry | Agricultural engineering | Farm management | Rural organization | Marketing | Exhibits and fairs | Publicity | Miscellaneous specialists | General agricultural economics |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$3,960.00 | \$9,333.85 | | | \$13,739.70 | \$2,831.61 | \$85,940.42 | | |
| | | \$222.56 | | | | | | \$5,720.78 |
| 4,181.83 | | 143.01 | | 11,099.12 | | 7,946.48 | | 2,646.61 |
| 5,251.51 | 10,652.00 | 10,282.50 | | 15,978.77 | 5,326.00 | | \$10,652.00 | |
| | | 16,126.38 | | 7,415.15 | | 9,395.39 | 2,118.65 | |
| 2,532.14 | 1,177.32 | 8,194.59 | | 11,340.98 | | 3,550.00 | 90.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5,257.90 | \$2,628.95 | 9,306.99 | | 3,011.40 | | |
| 8,490.00 | 10,382.19 | 7,395.39 | | 13,944.09 | 3,590.99 | 15,235.05 | 63,250.00 | |
| 3,504.16 | | 7,105.20 | | 1,862.77 | | | | |
| 3,960.00 | 3,504.68 | 9,389.47 | 1,877.75 | 3,171.62 | | 3,901.64 | | |
| 4,018.66 | 2,751.14 | 10,229.97 | | 6,264.49 | | 2,878.21 | | 67.69 |
| 4,276.16 | 5,227.94 | 15,187.76 | 5,098.67 | 31,224.23 | 3,278.50 | 12,740.89 | | |
| | 10,755.88 | 12,031.14 | 500.62 | 6,768.39 | | 11,317.41 | | |
| | 7,479.91 | 8,049.80 | 1,075.51 | 6,888.85 | | 4,837.26 | | |
| 3,978.78 | 4,463.60 | 6,039.17 | 3,627.78 | 3,442.10 | | 5,743.78 | | |
| 3,209.83 | | 5,939.31 | | 4,439.31 | | 5,120.87 | | |
| 4,076.04 | 2,098.37 | 1,433.20 | 2,975.00 | 11,566.12 | | 7,690.89 | | 1,756.28 |
| 3,960.45 | 91.26 | 7,593.56 | | 8,805.65 | 2,354.40 | 6,386.82 | | |
| 5,228.48 | 22,966.56 | 5,553.30 | | 33,789.89 | | 23,676.10 | | |
| 4,480.94 | 16.31 | 9,001.47 | 3,500.00 | 5,165.50 | | 5,764.33 | | |
| 4,829.70 | 5,283.98 | 132.47 | 393.16 | 12,600.54 | | 3,191.75 | | |
| | 9,769.11 | 10,633.96 | 5,242.37 | 4,738.05 | | 7,071.18 | | |
| | 510.00 | 16,369.49 | | 4,347.13 | 93.64 | 4,082.50 | 3,678.08 | |
| 4,233.07 | 12,732.59 | 10,413.86 | 4,113.56 | 4,642.41 | | 10,720.93 | | |
| | | 5,804.02 | | 5,804.03 | | 1,500.00 | | |
| 4,410.30 | | 4,975.26 | | 3,173.85 | | 1,680.00 | 1,598.26 | |
| 6,082.70 | 5,713.70 | 7,324.72 | 1,303.95 | 3,620.09 | | 11,523.20 | | |
| | | 244.39 | | 5,178.95 | | 3,220.00 | | |
| 8,408.89 | 17,408.06 | 22,618.81 | 9,649.72 | 16,962.00 | | 27,797.09 | 4,750.00 | |
| 5,173.29 | 5,633.14 | 4,364.81 | | 1,250.00 | | 9,477.89 | 5,024.33 | |
| 3,000.00 | 3,944.77 | 7,393.18 | | 7,349.06 | | 6,007.86 | 354.11 | |
| 4,213.27 | 14,029.19 | 28,334.82 | 6,142.21 | 17,599.00 | | 4,589.69 | | |
| | 7,554.55 | 5,574.77 | | 7,614.25 | | 11,634.75 | | |
| | | 11,957.95 | 1,841.31 | 11,957.96 | 4,016.38 | 5,887.30 | | 1,200.00 |
| 10,914.84 | | 11,030.32 | | 22,777.71 | | 4,150.00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4,642.86 | | 13,257.05 | | 7,582.13 | | |
| | 2,095.09 | 6,973.65 | | 15,165.22 | | 3,814.27 | | 533.32 |
| 4,233.90 | | 15,645.29 | | 12,134.38 | | 5,484.40 | | |
| 3,960.00 | 5,590.70 | | 5,318.30 | 18,517.99 | | 18,794.23 | | |
| 2,599.92 | | 2,000.06 | | 1,715.22 | | 2,200.00 | 1,473.60 | |
| 3,267.00 | | 4,008.60 | | 5,319.11 | | 373.43 | | |
| 4,002.34 | 13,374.14 | 2,996.28 | 6,369.02 | 14,981.43 | | 8,110.60 | | |
| | 4,026.14 | 3,361.96 | | 4,107.36 | | 1,866.66 | | |
| 4,949.87 | | 1,764.79 | 11,439.04 | 3,403.09 | | 1,065.00 | 7,923.96 | |
| 20,593.81 | 4,858.30 | 5,834.29 | | 8,802.64 | | 5,350.00 | | |
| 3,000.00 | | 6,600.00 | | | 100.90 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 3,489.35 | | 3,571.60 | | | | | | |
| 3,927.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 170,398.23 | 203,424.47 | 349,747.89 | 73,096.82 | 433,232.24 | 21,592.42 | 382,311.80 | 100,912.99 | 11,924.68 |
| 145,660.00 | 193,270.46 | 236,353.27 | 77,860.54 | 243,600.06 | 16,941.20 | 351,309.78 | 107,410.53 | |
| 132,198.86 | 224,054.27 | 201,569.58 | 65,241.47 | 230,684.48 | 18,747.26 | 358,461.40 | 132,661.46 | |
| 127,658.44 | 171,075.62 | 177,215.46 | 64,264.25 | 216,305.98 | 22,998.56 | 233,881.30 | 161,525.97 | |
| 115,836.77 | 158,365.17 | 178,545.66 | 69,182.30 | 172,233.35 | 37,105.50 | 154,675.85 | 155,790.03 | |
| 82,537.27 | 159,051.02 | 161,629.62 | 65,695.89 | 160,364.10 | 41,539.07 | 54,239.87 | 105,427.43 | |
| 30,918.78 | 155,621.08 | 169,453.91 | 64,422.16 | 169,131.52 | 22,299.87 | 45,968.20 | 130,818.83 | |
| 18,928.99 | 167,832.95 | 156,455.94 | 50,843.31 | 177,435.75 | 24,888.34 | 13,070.96 | 86,399.09 | |
| 14,187.56 | 177,600.66 | 163,830.70 | 37,049.51 | 171,271.52 | 18,521.48 | | 68,328.25 | |
| 13,201.60 | 128,178.32 | 152,623.81 | 21,318.83 | 204,185.86 | 10,311.31 | | 99,549.81 | |
| 10,936.54 | 124,742.98 | 146,080.43 | 22,518.19 | 259,041.53 | 20,078.60 | | 12,071.76 | |
| 10,694.57 | 125,161.36 | 116,381.31 | 30,025.75 | 179,620.88 | 23,245.03 | | 26,004.41 | |
| 9,499.45 | 97,295.29 | 125,614.03 | 49,575.14 | 163,927.62 | 10,529.41 | | 27,388.93 | |
| 5,099.82 | 64,517.11 | 102,302.00 | 42,152.51 | 104,268.49 | 13,159.98 | | 27,224.06 | |
| 9,558.50 | 50,600.78 | 102,033.20 | 46,194.46 | 50,237.47 | 12,482.49 | | 58,813.72 | |
| 3,638.84 | 36,680.32 | 88,469.26 | 39,447.36 | 20,493.57 | 12,650.06 | | 78,528.28 | |
| 3,965.44 | 13,041.60 | 51,531.27 | 5,060.34 | 2,298.60 | 14,019.21 | | 126,027.03 | |

TABLE 7.—*Sources of offset to Federal Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham, and additional cooperative funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, and totals for 1916-30*

| State | Total appropriation | State and college | County | Farmers' organizations, etc. | Unexpended balance |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama | \$249,874.70 | \$161,631.60 | \$88,243.10 | | |
| Arizona | 38,021.32 | 38,021.32 | | | |
| Arkansas | 213,573.26 | 120,445.00 | 93,128.26 | | |
| California | 146,542.03 | 131,542.03 | | | \$15,000.00 |
| Colorado | 73,420.43 | 43,515.66 | 29,904.77 | | |
| Connecticut | 60,366.22 | 60,366.22 | | | |
| Delaware | 12,280.11 | 12,280.11 | | | |
| Florida | 95,587.99 | 48,872.25 | 45,061.26 | | 1,654.48 |
| Georgia | 300,406.49 | 152,147.01 | 148,259.48 | | |
| Idaho | 50,575.50 | 50,575.50 | | | |
| Illinois | 275,791.82 | 135,896.00 | | \$136,695.82 | 3,200.00 |
| Indiana | 197,870.99 | 84,419.38 | 113,451.61 | | |
| Iowa | 207,599.17 | | 207,599.17 | | |
| Kansas | 163,287.80 | 101,840.31 | 61,447.49 | | |
| Kentucky | 248,175.81 | 159,531.30 | 88,642.56 | 1.95 | |
| Louisiana | 168,076.32 | 95,808.45 | 72,267.87 | | |
| Maine | 61,267.36 | 61,267.36 | | | |
| Maryland | 86,695.51 | 86,695.51 | | | |
| Massachusetts | 32,276.26 | | 32,276.26 | | |
| Michigan | 193,386.58 | 164,733.46 | 28,653.12 | | |
| Minnesota | 184,417.68 | 107,775.02 | 73,045.99 | | 3,596.67 |
| Mississippi | 220,238.21 | 62,404.60 | 157,833.61 | | |
| Missouri | 253,267.56 | 152,608.50 | 100,659.06 | | |
| Montana | 65,268.76 | 24,964.49 | 39,290.34 | | 1,013.93 |
| Nebraska | 129,030.60 | 81,082.75 | 47,947.85 | | |
| Nevada | 17,465.47 | 17,465.47 | | | |
| New Hampshire | 26,617.54 | 26,617.54 | | | |
| New Jersey | 93,410.94 | 93,410.94 | | | |
| New Mexico | 45,480.83 | 45,480.83 | | | |
| New York | 240,652.76 | 140,542.29 | 99,229.14 | | 881.33 |
| North Carolina | 281,488.64 | 132,369.32 | 149,119.32 | | |
| North Dakota | 87,100.93 | 48,940.78 | 38,160.15 | | |
| Ohio | 270,110.86 | 186,806.82 | 83,304.04 | | |
| Oklahoma | 211,827.82 | 133,203.57 | 78,624.25 | | |
| Oregon | 67,129.64 | 56,099.27 | 11,030.37 | | |
| Pennsylvania | 383,822.77 | 297,852.93 | 85,969.84 | | |
| Rhode Island | 1,827.81 | 1,247.14 | | | 580.67 |
| South Carolina | 191,928.56 | 191,928.56 | | | |
| South Dakota | 84,222.60 | 64,222.60 | 20,000.00 | | |
| Tennessee | 237,398.03 | 229,349.97 | 8,048.06 | | |
| Texas | 438,427.59 | 274,400.31 | 164,027.28 | | |
| Utah | 41,084.32 | 36,697.13 | 4,387.19 | | |
| Vermont | 40,122.18 | 29,122.18 | 11,000.00 | | |
| Virginia | 233,412.76 | 215,577.22 | 16,865.98 | | 969.56 |
| Washington | 89,016.34 | 30,000.00 | 56,496.97 | | 2,519.37 |
| West Virginia | 146,489.45 | 39,814.09 | 106,675.36 | | |
| Wisconsin | 186,659.69 | 148,683.88 | 37,975.81 | | |
| Wyoming | 27,462.26 | 27,462.26 | | | |
| Hawaii | 21,977.73 | 18,539.98 | | | 3,437.75 |
| Total, 1931 | 7,192,436.00 | 4,624,258.91 | 2,398,625.56 | 136,697.77 | 32,853.76 |
| 1930 | 6,192,936.00 | 4,257,816.84 | 1,801,530.09 | 113,538.70 | 20,050.37 |
| 1929 | 5,692,936.00 | 3,846,324.87 | 1,704,904.94 | 118,547.67 | 23,158.52 |
| 1928 | 5,400,000.00 | 3,739,918.23 | 1,541,568.37 | 117,308.41 | 1,204.99 |
| 1927 | 5,400,000.00 | 3,718,271.77 | 1,572,968.24 | 107,196.73 | 1,563.26 |
| 1926 | 5,400,000.00 | 3,620,775.64 | 1,670,811.48 | 107,595.98 | 816.90 |
| 1925 | 5,399,999.99 | 3,657,975.00 | 1,634,787.09 | 106,321.80 | 916.10 |
| 1924 | 5,400,000.00 | 3,542,542.33 | 1,729,371.54 | 107,691.14 | 20,394.99 |
| 1923 | 5,400,000.00 | 3,463,045.41 | 1,769,973.22 | 107,798.26 | 59,183.11 |
| 1922 | 5,100,000.00 | 3,218,002.63 | 1,712,675.09 | 99,671.73 | 69,650.55 |
| 1921 | 4,600,000.00 | 2,966,461.61 | 1,518,778.45 | 8,808.44 | 105,951.50 |
| 1920 | 4,100,000.00 | 2,630,754.55 | 1,095,923.84 | 257,665.97 | 115,655.64 |
| 1919 | 2,100,000.00 | 1,586,066.42 | 316,367.59 | 156,394.03 | 41,171.96 |
| 1918 | 1,600,000.00 | 1,313,330.47 | 215,077.20 | 59,658.62 | 11,933.71 |
| 1917 | 1,100,000.00 | 952,114.31 | 94,556.74 | 48,383.33 | 4,945.62 |
| 1916 | 600,000.00 | 497,484.18 | 69,226.79 | 31,212.76 | 2,076.27 |

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